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the Resolutions Recognizing the Belligerency of the Cubans.

MLKS WITH MANY SENATORS Desire the Resolutions To Be Made Concurrent

SIVE THEIR REASONS THEREFOR

Suggestion in Case of War with Spain To Send Negro Troops To Wrest Cuba from Spain.

Washington, March 15 .- (Special.)-"Why we urge concurrent instead of joint Curasolutions?" repeated a prominent or in response to my query this even-

indigo blue Calico t is simply because the president is the of this government to act in recognizbelligerency. He has the facilities of tion and should be correctly and informed of the condition of affairs, has the power to act alone. Were we end him a joint resolution he would be v lot Laces and Emwed to act upon it within ten days. That are selling at re-

On the other hand a concurrent resolua is an expression of congress. It carries ion given to the president of the opinm of congress."

number of senators with whom I talkday are inclined to oppose the house ns Many believe they go too far. earry a threat of interference-a praceclaration to Spain that this governintends to interfere on behalf of the of congrass. It is not what the Cubans they simply want recognition of their tes to declare itself neutral and permit ms and ammunition to be shipped from or ports to the Cubans as well as to the

Wish To Study the Effect. This has been the intention of congress, seems that the house resolutions go

orther than that. Consequently the apparent timidity on the part of the senate.

Any of the southern men want time to may the effect the passage of the house tions would have. They don't desire that the United States

all be placed in the attitude of having interfere and wrest Cuba from Spain by me of arms. The United States does ng in republican forms of governat simply desire to see Cuba shake off 1. They believe in local self-government d believe that the Cubans should be fair chance in their fight for free 39C se A simple declaration on the part of the government acknowledging that a me of war exists on the island of Cuba mi adding that the United States will asme a neutral attitude is all that is neces

If our government would simply hands and say to the two forces fight it out may the best man win, there is little d from here; and, if not interfered th by this government, several thousand urous spirits would undoubtedly skip n army, fight for victory and join i

spoils of the same. h recognition would also enable th ins to float bonds and get the necessary ey for the thorough equipment of their my and the purchase of a few vessels. But the senate is in a tangle over just ow far the resolutions shall go-whether w shall stop at a simple recognition of erent rights or go farther and threater with interference on the part of this ment if she does not grant to Cuba independence.

to demand this of Spain. Others want United States to act as negotiator be the Cuban governmentis, the government of the ents-and the government Spain, by which the island shall have

ndependence provided the new popular ent to be set up under independence issue to Spain \$100,000,000 of bonds price of its independence. Would Let the Negroes Take It.

has been proposed here that it would take offense at our action and proto warlike acts, for this country to r volunteer negro troops to be sent take Cuba. These troops, when victory schieved, would naturally settle there, in this way much of our pauper negro on would be disposed of to great entage to themselves. The climate ald suit them. They are not susceptible

ow fever, which plays such sad havon

h the whites. Indeed, they say Cuba

the place for our surplus negro populamay be said that Cuba as a republic ald be the very place for our surplus population, but the talk of a war Spain over Cuba is bosh. Our state ment is in thorough sympathy with sanish cause. Secretary Olney has ence, so to speak, with the Cubans. boks upon the war as but a phase of warfare, which, he thinks, the

Olney Leans Toward Spain. believer in strong, centralized nts. He believes in vigorous measto suppress rebellions or revolutions ntly, he has no sympathy with

has refused to receive in an official ty any of the representatives of the vernment, which he receives daily ications and visits from the Spanster, much of which he is using ace the action of congress.

's work has undoubtedly been ef-The senate has stopped in its speed to consider, and when the grees to consider a matter, it means and weeks are to be consumed in Nearly twenty senators have anfor speeches, which they are now

chs made during last week were to the standard of senatorial oratotor David B. Hill, in opposing

tions declared for, floundered in his argument. For the first time in the senate the New York man labored. And Senator Sherman, the foxy and clear-headed old statesman, actually labored and hesitated much in finding words to express his ideas. Sherman is showing the effects of age.

Speeches This Week.
The debate this week promises to be more interesting. Mills is to enter the arena. So is the eloquent Daniel, of Virginia; and Vest is expected to make another flery talk. The matter will first come up in executive session, perhaps in order that Olney's recent message may be read. On Tuesday it is just possible that the president will send a special message to congress in response to the Hoar resolu-tion calling upon him for information. Indeed, Cuba will be the main issue in congress for several weeks to come.

IN RELATION TO CUBA.

E.W.B.

Senate To Take Up the Matter Early

Washington, March 15.—It is probable that the week opening tomorrow will witness the conclusion of the Cuban debate in the senate, for Mr. Sherman, in charge of the conference report, has given notice that he intends to press the question to an early vote. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the ex-chairman of the committee, has the floor on the report whenever it is called up. It is not unlikely that he will reply to some of the strictures upon the members of the senate made by Minister de Lome. Others who intend to speak on the subject are Senators Platt, of Connecticut; White, of California, and probably Butler, of Nerth Carolina. The chief objection to the con-ference report is the acceptance by the senate conferees of the third clause of the house resolution relating to interventi This identical proposition was submitted to the senate commttee, and after mature deliberation was rejected. One prominent sen-ator who intends to speak on this subject says that if the senate committee had reported this clause in its own resolutions they would not have received one-third he vote of the senate. The objection to this clause is so bitter that it is not impossible that the report may be sent back to conference, although such a contingency is not seriously expected. One senator who has given the question careful consideration, is authority for the statement that the report will be agreed to, but that the vote against it will be at least twenty, instead of six, as against the original propo-

The Dupont case has been temporarily laid aside for the senate Arkansas compromise bill, agreed to last year by Secretaries Carlisle and Smith on the one side, and Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, on the other, whereby all indebtedness on the part of each is to be finally settled by the pay-ment by the state of Arkansas to the United States, of \$572 in money and of 180 \$1,000 bonds of the state, held by the United States. There is much opposition to the

Mr. Lodge has given notice that tomorrow he will speak on the immigration bill, reported from his committee. Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, will address the senate upon the tariff bill. His remarks, it is understood, will relate more to the free coinage of silver than to the tariff.

When the consideration of the Dupont case is resumed, Mr. Gray, of Delaware; Mr. Chandler, Mr. Burrows and Mr. George will speak. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, will, also, during the week call up his reso lution to prohibit the further issuance of bonds, and make a speech thereon. The legislative appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday.

House Programme for the Week. this week presents a varied character. To morrow will be committee suspension day, when chairmen of committees may call up measures for passage under suspension of that the Cuban cause would be the rules. Among measures thus brought up it is expected will be the bill relating to the location of homesteads in Oklahoma, also two or three bills approved by the com-mittee on public lands. Chairman Dingley, of the committee on ways and means, will for the island to join the sight for victory and join in bill reported last week by Mr. Paine, to ended. amend the customs administrative act. He is confident that it can be disposed of in that day's session. It will be followed by the naval appropriation bill. The debate on this bill will probably extend over several regarding our foreign relations are likely to

The report of elections committee No. 2 declaring vacant the seat of Charles J Boatner, democrat, from the fifth Louisians district, is a privileged question, which may be taken up, but the likelihood of ching it is rather remote.

Miss Siegel in Baltimore-Has

Enough of Europe. Baltimore, March 15.-Miss Caroline Siegel, the southern woman who was recently arrested at the Victoria station in London charged with disorderly conduct, arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Bremen on the steamship Willehead. Miss Siegel is eighty-one years old. She claims to be a niece of the late Justice Lamar, of the supreme court of the United States, and resided for a long time at Jackson, Miss. went abroad last fall to look after her interests in the rich Siegel estate in Germany, and the Temple estate in England. Upon her arrival in London she was arrested and says she served a term of thirty days in the workhouse. Miss Siegel is reputed to be very wealthy. She left last night for Atlanta, Ga., where she will visit

PROMINENT TEXAN DEAD.

Ex-Governor Ireland, After an Illnes

of Two Weeks, Passes Away. San Antonio, Tex., March 15.—John Ireland, ex-governor of Texas, and one—the most prominent members of the southern bar, died in San Antonio today after an illness of two weeks. Governor Ireland was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in 1827 and came to Texas in 1853. He was mber of the constitutional convention in 1866 and served as representative and senator in the Texas legislature in the early seventies. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Texas supreme court, but resigned. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1880 and in 1882 was elected governor. He was reeted in 1884. At the time of his deat's

San Francisco, March 15.—Major John C. Canty, the Fenian leader, died in Oakland resterday. Canty assisted in planning the invasion of Canada by Irishmen in 1868. When the cause was lost he fled to New York. The English government placed a price upon his head and confiscated his Canadian property, valued at \$30,000.

Canty was hunted by detectives for many years in the east, finally coming to California to live.

Liverpool, March 15.-The British steame Sedgmore, Captain Bartlett, at this port. Sedgmore, Captain Bartlett, at this port, from Baltimore, landed the crew of the American schooner Melville, Captain Cahill, from Philadelphia, for Beaufort, S. C. The crew were taken off the Melville on March 3rd. The schooner was then dismasted and her boats were gone. She had been drifting since February 15th. THE MILITARY

Trouble Expected at Frankfort, Ken-TROOPS IN CUBA. tucky, Today.

POPULIST POOR IS THE MAN

CALLING OUT

Whom Kentucky Politicians Are Watching Now. HE HAS A VERY IMPORTANT VOTE

Which May Decide Who Is To Be Kentucky's Senator-Troops of Lexington Under Orders.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.-Tonight's trains brought in a good sized crowd of visiting politicians of both parties, who are here to witness tomorrow's struggle over the senatorship. It is conceded on all sides that the fifty-second ballot will be a true forecast of the final result and the excitement and suspense over it is painful in the extreme.

In addition to the orders which Governor Bradley has given Sheriff Armstrong for the swearing in of a large force of deputies who are expected to assist in preserving the peace, a detachment of the state militia is also expected to arrive at 10 o'clock to take a hand along the same line,

Word came here tonight from Lexington that the members of Company D, of the state guard located there, were put under orders today to report at the company's armory tomorrow at 7 o'clock to be ready to receive marching orders, and as there is no trouble anywhere else, this is taken to mean that military aid has been invoked. Senator Blackburn spent Sunday in his headquarters surrounded all day by his personal lieutenants, among whom were ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, Colonel John B. Thompson, General P. Watt Hardin. Colonel Jack Chinn, Captain Jim Williams, Hon. Walter Sharp and a score of other military men. Mr. Boyle was also conspicuous at his headquarters, and his lieutenants were particularly active all

Populist Poor, it is conceded, holds the key to the situation tomorrow, so far as the ballot is concerned, and as he has flirted with both parties during the session he is a much-watched individual just now. He came here strongly inclined to the republican side, but he cut loose from them some time ago, since which he has been what he himself terms a free lance, voting at first for Blackburn, but lately against his and at random, so that he keeps both sides in the dark. If he votes for Boyle tomorrcw Senators James and Walton will be voted, and the Boyle men are confident Lieutenant Governor Worthington will declare an election on sixty-nine votes, notwithstanding his ruling on former occasions that seventy votes were required. Senator Bronston, democrat, called on Governor Bradley late tonight and inquir-ed as to the object of the resort to the militia. Governor Bradley stated that one of the presiding officers of the general assembly had made affidavit before him that the local authorities had failed to prevent rowdies from intimidating and overriding members of both houses, and

further, that it had come to his ears that he (the governor) was to be arrested tomorrow and the statehouse to be taken possession of by bullies.
All of these allegations were flatly denied by Senator Bronston, who is a leader

The action of Governor Bradley in call ing out the troops is unprecedented in the history of the state, and the people of are freely made of having the governo arrested for usurpation of authority, as it s conceded by lawyers that the orde was illegal. There is no question that the situation has been serious for several days but the local officials and legislative er pleyes were fully equal to the emergency inless a riot should occur between the members on the floor of the assembly, and if this happens, the military will be pow-erless to prevent it. The McCreary Guards after forming at their armory, marched in double-quick time down St. Clair street and took possession of the statehouse. Hundreds of people thronged the streets on either side and the soldiers were sub jected to continued shouting and jeering by the crowd as they passed along. Colo-nel Jack Smith, Jim Williams, Sharp and others of the personal staff of Senato Blackburn, whom the 700 soldiers are ex-pected to suppress, were on the sidewalks, as were many members of both houses of the legislature. The Blackburn men wer taken by surprise, and at a late hour thei

The crowded hotel lobbies and politica headquarters which had been in a state of feverish excitement all day over the expected crisis in the senatorial contest to morrow had relaxed into a state of quiet.

Troops in the Capitol. At 10 o'clock tonight excitement was produced by the ringing of the military call, which summoned the McCreary Guards, the local military company, to a semble in its armory on Main street. The continued ringing of the bell caused almost a panic, as it was not known in man parts of the city whether a riot was in progress, or whether a confiagration had broken out. Several hundred people col lected in the vicinity of the armory and at first Captain Gaines and Adjutant Sharpley, who were in command, declared that they were destined to Newport, where they were expected to be needed in keeping Jackson and Walling from bing lynched, should they be brought to Kentucky. It developed later, however, that no request had been made for troops at Newport, and that this was only a ruse to avoid it being known that they had been called to the statehouse for tomorrow.

Later in the evening the company march ed to the state capitol building, where they are spending the night. The First regiment of Louisville has been summoned and wil arrive here at 2 a. m. Several companies of the Second regiment will arrive tomorrow morning. The democrats are highly in dignant and a conflict between the legis-lative officers backed up by the citizens on one side, and the military on the other, is expected to occur tomorrow. The demo-crats say Governor Bradley's action in call-ing out the troops is unwarranted by law and that he has laid himself liable to both

Troops Ordered to Frankfort. Lexington, Ky., March 15.—Governor Bradley ordered out troops at 10 o'clock to-night, directing Colonel Gaither to bring them to Frankfort at once on a spe train. They will depart as soon as the men

Troops from Louisville. Louisville, Ky., March 15.—Colonel John B. Castleman, commanding Louisville Legion, First regiment, received a telegram from Governor Bradley at 12:15 this morn-ing, ordering him to bring 250 men to Frankfort on a special train to leave at

FOUGHT EACH OTHER.

FATAL MISTAKE OF SPANISH

Misunderstanding the Reply to a Challenge, Soldiers Slay Their Own Men.

Havana, March 15.-An untoward military accident that occurred last night, growing out of a misunderstanding of the reply to a challenge, resulted in the killing of twelve soldiers and the wounding of a number of others. A small band of insurgents had set fire to the cane and building on a sugar estate near Marianao, province of Havana. The smoke attracted the attention of two columns of Spanish troops, who were advanced in search of the rebels. The column which first arrived on the estate entrenched themeslves as a precaution against any sudden attack from the insurgents, who were supposed to be near The second column consisting of the San Quintin battalion, arrived on the scene

As they approached the entrenched first column they were halled by the usual "alerti" from a picket and responded by calling out the name of their battalion—San Quintin. The picket, confused by the sudden appearance of the column, misunderstood the reply, taking it from the similarity of sound to be Quintin Bandera, the name of one of the rebel leaders. He at once concluded that the insurgents were moving to attack the column to which he belonged and without further parley, dis-charged his piece and fell back to the entrenchments, where the report of his rifle had caused all the troops to seize their arms and prepared to repel an attack.

The second column had, in the meantime The second column had, in the meantime, continued to advance, supposing that they had come upon the rebels for whom they were looking. They had not gone far before the first column poured a volley into their ranks. The second column returned the fire and then in response to an order, fixed their bayonets and rushed forward to take the entrenchments by storm. As they went over the entrenchments the first column poured another volley into them, and then when the troops came into close quarters it was discovered from the uniforms and flags that a fatal blunder had been made. It is reported that the losses on both sides, in killed and wounded, was over thirty, but there is a strong suspicion that they were much larger.

All the circumstances tended to the making of the mistake. Besides the darkness the smoke from the burning cane fields pre vented the combatants from recognizing each other. The mistake is greatly deplor ed and, though it is generally held to have been unavoidable, it is pretty certain that the officers in command of the columns will be court martialed.

THE BERMUDA IS OFF. The Alleged Filibuster Cleared Yesterday for Vera Cruz.

New York, March 15.—The steamer Bermuda, laden with arms and ammunition, left her anchorage, about two miles south of Liberty Island, at 8:15 o'clock this morning and passed out of Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock. She cleared yesterday for Vera Cruz and no attempt was made to detain her today as she left the harbor. It was said last night that groups of men were on shore ready to go out to her, but only three men were observed on deck besides the officers in charge when she sailed. The munitions of war are undoubtedly for the Cuban insurgents. A tug boat followed the Bermuda, and it is understood was in the employ of the Spanish consul. Dispatches from points along the Jersey coast say that the tug followed her out past Asbury Park, but how far and for what purpose is not known, but she was far behind the steamer. The Bermuda, when last seen, had a full

head of steam on and was headed south, If, as was rumored, a steamer is to me and transfer men to the Bermuda, it will undoubtedly be some ways down the coast. Captain O'Brien, an old Hell Gate pilot who is in command of the Bermuda, has taken out filibustering expeditions in years

Early this morning eighteen men of the crew were taken aboard the Bermuda. About 7:30 the tugboat R. J. Barrett left the battery, landing for the Bermuda and she had on board the chief engineer, Thomas Neilson: the second engineer, Hawden, and chief steward, Taylor. They had pre-viously been held as witnesses when the Bermuda was captured on its first attempt to go Cubaward early on the morning of February 25th. Another interesting part of the affair is the fact that Tomas Estrada Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, had suddenly, on Sturday night, given up his room at the Astor house, where he had been for some time. Suspicious individuals believe that not only a filibustering expedition is under way, but also that it is the idea of the Cubans to get their leaders and chief men together on the island so that it may be shown to the United States congress that they have a well-established government and are worthy to have belligerent rights accorded them. Among the nent Cuban leaders who have be this city are General Calixto Garcia, To-mas Estrada Palma and Secretary Peres, who lately arrived from Cuba. At the home of General Garcia, it was said today that he left there about 8 a. m. and said that he would be home for dinner. It was said that he previously denied having any in-

STABBED TO THE HEART. A Negro Woman Kills a Man Who Was Attacking Her.

Savannah, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-Willie Sales, a young mulatto about twenty-two years old, was stabbed and killed this morning bout 1 o'clock by Mattie Sanders, who had a quarrel with his mistress in one of the negro free and easy dance houses. The quarrel was subsequently taken up by Sales, who attempted to cut her and she he heart. The coroner's jury acquitted her this afternoon on the ground that the cut-

Sale of Blooded Horses

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.—Prominent breeders are now congregating in Nash-ville for the purpose of attending the big sale of fine horse flesh which begins here at the Cumberland park tomorrow, and will last three days. The string of purchasers is also a good one, and every prospect in-dicates the biggest sale ever held by the Tennessee Breeders' Sales Association.

Has Taken Definite Shape Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The project for constructing the Tennessee and Ohio railroad division between Wilmington and Southport has taken definite shape. Deep water terminal property was purchased yesterday at Southport. The property contains 250 acres with a water front of 2,800 feet. The price paid was \$10,000.

"That Woman" His Text. hurst, preached his second sermon on the evils of the city, taking for his subject "That Woman." His utterances were high-ly sensational and caused some excitement. STILL AT THEIR **BLOODY WORK**

Turks Determined to Abolish Christian Worship In Their Country.

MORE STORIES OF SLAUGHTER

A Shiek Kills Forty Armenians at a Church Door.

MANY FORCED "CONVERSIONS" ARE MADE

After Their Husbands and Sons Ar

Killed the Christian Women Are Outraged by the Turks. Constantinople, March 15.-Later news rom Harpoot shows that in that village, at least, some sort of orders have gone out to discountenance the forced conversions When the authorities from Harpoot tele-

the reply came: "Do not use force to The local governor interpreted the orders liberally and even announced that every one was to return. In one quarter of Harpoot all the Christians had been converted and circumscribed so that they feared to open their church. But the ulema or religious leaders of the Moslems came in a body and begged them to renew

graphed to Constantinople for instructions

their services in the church. This change, however, is only in the cities and large towns; in the villages and hamlets such orders will have no effect. The Mollahs and Petty Mukhtars can easily see to it that no one returns. Only i some one of them is nunished will these Mollahs understand that it is dangerous to intimidate. It seems hopeless almost to talk of punishment for religious oppressors, when countless murderers go unhung.

One Sheik Murders Forty. In Itschmeh, a certain well know sheik, ten days after the heat of the outbreak, murdered forty persons in cold blood at the door of the church, and surely some recognition should be made of such a crime. in regard to other murders, the excuse of the government has been that it will be impossible to bring home any single act to any one person. This sheik, however, ten days after quiet was restored, invited all the leading Christians to a conference. Some feared and hid. About sixty, however, assembled in the church, when the door was locked upon them, and then, under the lead of this sheik, the Moslems brought out these men one at a time. Forty refused to accept Islam and were killed. Here is certainly one clear

case that ought to be taken up.
In January, Turkish officials in the ountry districts of Harpoot and Diarbe kir occupied themselves with visiting the villages recently "converted," instructing the people on no account to admit, in case they were asked, that they had been forecd to accept Islam. The people were in-formed that death would be the penalty for complaints of the compulsion used to convert them. There are 15,000 of these forced converts in the province of Harpoot alone, and 40,000 in the whole region devastated by the massacres. Any dispatch of consuls by the powers would easily verify the facts reported and would also re-veal the piteous pleadings of these people for deliverance from servitude from a

Abolition of Christian Worship. Information from various points in the provinces of Siva, Harpoot, Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van, shows that the process of

still in active progress. In twenty-eight villages in the district of Harpoot at last accounts (January 30th) there had been no Christian worship held since the first week in November. This abolition of Christian worship among a Christian people is at least connived at by the imperial authorities, for they do nothing to protect the worshipers from the attacks of the Mohammedans, who declared that it shall no more be allowed. abolition of worship is simply a part of

the scheme to abolish Christianity.

The name of Rev. Hagop Abouhagatian, pastor of the Protestant church at Oorfa. in the province of Aleppo, must be added to the long list of Protestant clergymen who have died as martyrs during the recent massacres. He was an able and de versity (Leipsic). He was murdered on the 29th of December, when the second horrible massacre, this time of over 4,000

The purpose to abolish Christianity is pressed forward with the whole force of the government, by the indirect means of depriving the Christian communities of their men of influence, who have survived the massacres. In every town or city where the massacres occurred, arrests of such men are now in progress. No charges are preferred against the men arrested They are arrested simply at the will of the governor. The communities are thus deprived of their natural advisers, and remain a prey to any enterprise which the petty officials of the government or the Imams of the Moslem hierarchy checse to inagurate against them. At Aintab one of the Protestant pastor

and at Marash, two of the pastors, are thus kept in prison without reason and against all right and law

The Most Horrible Feature.

Another indirect method of destroying

the Christian communities in these de vastated provinces is the degradation o womanhood among the Christian communi ties. A systematic debauchery of Christian women is carried on in nearly all the devastated districts. It is as if the Turks wish to make sure that the women, always conservative in matters of religion, shall lose their self-respect and the grounds of their religious hope. They, therefore, selze the Christian women, day after day, and week after week, and outrage them with impunity. For instance, at Tamzara, in the province of Sivas, all the men were killed in the massacres early in November. From a well-to-do Armenian population of 1,500, all that now remain in this village are about 300 starving and half-naked women and children. Trustworthy information from this place, dated the 24th of January, says that the most horrible feature of the situation of these Armenian and orphaned girls is, that passing Turkish soldiers and Turkish travelers attack and outrage them In their homes without hesitation and with-out restraint. During all the three months bserved toward these defenseless and

wretched women.

From Megere, the seat of government of the province of Harpoot, information dated the 27th of January, declares that the same license exists in that province, also. Within earshot of the governor general's palace, Mohammedan young men have broken into Christian houses by night, and have worked their infernal pleasure on the women of the house, and the officials

way, are made the sport of every Turkish fiend who chooses to lay hands upon them, because they are Christians and refuse to become Mohammedans.

Suggestion to Governments.

It seems that the Christian governments are powerless in the presence of the teg-gared nation of Turks, or they are unwilling to take any peremptory measures to prevent Christianity from being crush-ed out of certain parts of the Turkish empire. Surely they might take so simple : measure as to appoint consuls to reside in the principal cities of the provinces. The mere residence of a consul will stop a host of infam.es, which the Turks ordinarily dare to commit only when they think they can deny them with impunity

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Giant Powder Exploded and Four Men Are Dead.
Rossland, B. C., March 15.-Four men er killed and two fatally injured by the explosion of two boxes of giant powder at the Centerstax mine here yesterday, The men were thawing the powder in a hot water tank in a cross-cut about seven ty-five feet from the mouth of the tunnel The cause of the accident is yet a mystery, as the only man who knows how the powder became ignited lies at the point of death. Eight men were at work at the time and with the exception of two all will perish. The dead are:

THOMAS GIEBONS, married. JOE DOLAN, single. DAN LYNCH, single. MIKE GAVIGAN, single.

MISS OVERMAN SKIPS OUT.

She Was the Central Figure in a California Scandal. San Francisco, March 15.-A Call special

from San Diego, Cal., says: Miss Mattie Overman the central figure in the Dr. Brown scandal, is on her way to Ensenada, lower California, as fast as a six-mule tram can carry her. She left this city early yesterday and took the National City and Otay train for Tia Juana.

It was learned here yesterday that Mrs. Tunnell has been at Ensenada for over a month. She lives in the outskirts of the town with a Mexican family and so far has tried to avoid meeting Americans. She and Miss Overman evidently have a well arranged plan, as Miss Overman ap-peared to be quite jubilant when she crossed the line and was practically sure

of reaching Ensenada. The sudden and somewhat mysterious disappearance of Miss Overman on Thurs-day afternoon last, which fact did not come to the attention of the council until yesterday, has caused the individual mem-bers of that body to indulge in considerable unpleasant speculation. Unless some satisfactory explanation is given at the time of the next session of the council it is not improbable that Miss Overman's flight will cut a big figure in their final

EXCHANGING REMARKS. The McBride Incident Promises To

Lead to Further Trouble. Chamberlin, S. D., March 15.-The situation is becoming squally in Aurora county over the sacking and burning of The Mitchell Mail office, and the regulars may have to be called out. After the destruction of his office Editor MacBride went to Plankinton, twenty miles from Mitchell, and two of the newspapers there promptly took up his fight, The Standard, in its regular edition, being particularly bitter in its attack upon the participants. An extra edition of that paper was ssued by MacBride and in it another attack was made upor the former's Mitchell enemies. It having Plankinton, Captain Andrews, of T Standard, going upon the supposition that the alleged threat was intended for him in this week's issue of his paper refers to the matter and says that the local un-dertaker has on his hands a good supply of coffins, and that if an attempt is made to carry out the alleged threat of burning him 'out those who attempt it need not carry coffins with them, as the expense of interment is as small in Plakinton as in

TRAGEDY AT A BAGNIO.

Robert Raines, a Well-Known Florid-

ian, Killed by a Woman. Gainesville, Fla., March 15.—Robert Raines, a well-known young man, was shot and killed about 1 o'clock this morning in a house of ill-fame conducted by Mme Dillon. About the hour named Raines and two friends went to the house. It is said he was drinking and boisterous. He was met at the door by two inmates, who tried to prevent him from entering the parlor, but he threw the women aside and entered the hall. Then he pushed open the parlor door and entered. Hardly had he crossed the threshold when several pistol shots rang out and Raines staggered out into the hall and on to the perch, where he dropped down and died. The parlor was full of women when the shots were fierd, but it is not yet known who did the shootand he stood well in the community.

REGULATING REGULATORS.

Peace Officers Exchanged Shots with the Band, Wounding Three,

New Orleans, March 15 .- A special fro Opelousas, La., says that in an affray last night in that town, between regulators and special peace officers, three of the regulaors were wounded, one of whom may die. It appears that several brothers named Roy, in St. Landry parish, have taken upon themselves the task of regulating matters which did not suit them. They whipped and unmercifully beat a man at Villeplatte and came into Opelousas Saturday night with the avowed intention of taking the town. The mayor appointed five special officers to preserve the peace. About 9 o'clock these came into collision with the regulators and fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged, resulting in three of the boys being wounded, as stated. The regulators, five in number, were placed under arrest. None of the officers were hurt.

The Ladd Poisoning Case. Chattanooga, Tenn., March 15.—(Special.) The jury in the Ladd poisoning case is still out at Scottsboro, Ala. This is a noted case. In June, 1893, I. S. Hanbrey re-ceived a package of whisky through the mail at Carpenter postoffice and upon tak-ing a drink became very sick. The whisky was sent to Chattanooga and was found to contain strychnine. Detective Haskins, of the Chattanooga force, arrested Mrs. Troup, postmistress at Carpenter, and B. E. and N. D. Ladd. After examination, N. D. Ladd was discharged and the others bound over to court. The case was tried once and a mistrial was the result. It is expected that it will prove a mistrial this

Negro Policeman's Aim Was Good. Tampa, Fla., March 15 .- At Fort Brooke this morning Policeman Jones, colored, shot and kulled Harry Wright, also colored. Wright resisted arrest and the officer shot him twice. This is the fourth negro killed by colored officers here in two

A CHANGE HAS COME OVER THEM

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Both Germany and England Are to Be Friendly Again.

CHANGE OF FRONT SHOWN

By the Tone of German Newspaper Articles.

GOLUCHOWSKI'S MISSION WAS SUCCESSFUL

Germany Will Continue To Preserve the Balance of Power in the Mediterranean Sea.

Berlin, March 15 .- (Special Cable Letter.) Count Goluchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, has returned to Vienna from his visit to Berlin. He took the route by the way of Dresden, where he held a brief conversation with Dr. Schurig, president of the council of ministers of Saxony, and Herr von Zeydewitz, Saxony's minister of public instruction, who awaited his arrival at the station.

The results of the Austrian foreign minster's mission here have become distinctly visible in the changed tone of the semiofficial press in regard to the relations between Germany and England. The cue seems to have been given to deny that any differences have existed between the governments at Berlin or London or elsewhere and to ignore there having been any strain in their relations which threatened a definite estrangement of the two coun-

The North German Gazette, which as recently as last Tuesday, accused England of encouraging the French desire for revenge upon Germany and the English newspapers of rejoicing at the prospect of a rupture of the dreibund, referred vesterday to England's active sympathy with Italy, treating the matter from the standpoint of approval of England's course. Still more significant is the fact that the Gazette has not a single word to say suggesting the existence now or heretofore of any strain in the relations between

England and Germany. Another example of the German change of front is shown in The Weser Zeltung, of Bremen, which publishes a Berlin in-

spired note upon the theme: "England wishes to maintain Egypt." It is in the interest of Germany, the note serves, to preserve the balance of power the Mediterranean, and this can best be done by maintaining the status quo in England should re-enforce the Ital-Aus-

frian position.

Finally the article argues that the interests of the dreibund and England are so mutually dependent that no quarrel over the Transvaal ought to be suffered to imperil these interests. The semi-official newspapers in Austria-Hungary boast of the success of Count Goluchow-"in achieving a perfect understanding with the German emperor in regard to the relations between the dreibund and Eng-land and also upon other questions. The Pesther Lloyd says that the dreibund is safe and has the corollary of friendliness

Italy Should Let Africa Alone. As regards the prosecution of the Abyssinian campaign by Italy, the Austro-Ger-man official view of the matter has undergone a change. Instead of advising the continuance of active operations in Africa until a signal victory shall vindicate the prowess of Italy it is now held that it would be best to limit the scope of Italian occupation in Africa to the triangle form-ed by Asmara, Keren and Massowah, hold the line to Kassala and make peace with King Menelik. This plan, it is ex-pected here, will be the substance of the perfing communication of the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian premier, to the Italian chambers upon their assembling

this week. The past week has witnessed an in-cessant round of diplomatic and social festivities. Besides attending the banquet given in honor of Count Goluchowski by the Austrian ambassador and Prince von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the emperor gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, and was also present at the wedding of his aid-de-camp, Major Count von Moltke, and dined with the officers of the pioneers

and guards. The season will virtually close when the court leaves Berlin next week. As the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, the newly-appointed ambassador of the United States to Gernany, will not arrive before March 22d, when the emperor will start for Italy, he will not be able to present his credentials until the end of May, the time of the an-nual reviews, which the emperor will re-

turn in season to attend. Herr Metternich, German consul at Cairo, has been raised to the rank of min-German consul at ister plenipotentlary. Herr Metternich was in the confidence of Lord Cromer, the British representative in Egypt on the subject of the new campaign in the Soudan and it is believed here that it was he who suggested to the government in Berlin that such a campaign would be opportune. The semi-official newspapers con-cur in praising Lord Salisbury's decision to put a complete check upon the French pressure for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain and declare that all civilized nations approved his action.

German cavalry officers have been en gaged to organize a new Chinese cavalry service modeled after the German system.

DOCKING AGAIN POSTPONED

There Was Not Enought Water To Allow the Indiana To Enter. Port Royal, S. C., March 15 .- The battle

ship Indiana went up to the dock this morning, but found only twenty-four feet of water in the dock. On the impression that the docking would certainly take place this morning a representative of the Southern Associated Press returned to Port Royal The Indiana steamed up to within a short distance of the dock, but could not go in unless there was twenty-five feet registered in the dock. The strong westerly winds that prevailed up to yesterday were against a high tide. Another effort will be made to go into the dock tomorrow, and if there is a good easterly wind there is likely to be sufficient water in the dock. If there is no docking tomorrow it is likely to be delayed until the 28th, when there is a full moon. The understanding is that the men on the

Indiana will be put to drilling, and as there are fine ranges for the guns, that there will be target practice for the guns of the battleship. There seems to be nothing whatever in the report that the test of

Opening of the Alabama Racing Association at Birmingham.

HORSES ON THE TRACK TODAY

Something About the Promoters of the Organization-Why Birmingham Was Selected.

Montgomery, March 15 .- (Special.)-Tomorrow the "flyers" will be off in Birmingham. On that day the initial meet of the Alabama State Fair and Racing Association will open on the track of the old State Fair Association, on the Bessemer dummy line, two miles from town, and the people there, while they appreciate that the first meeting has been rather hurriedly arranged for, are disposed to believe that it will prove a success in every way. Horsemen who are on the grounds are firmly of the same opinion, and declare that they are disposed to believe that the Birmingham meeting will equal in importance, if not outrival, those held at New Orleans

The Alabama State Fair and Racing Association and the Birmingham meeting are the creatures of a young Alabamian, who, in the past eight years, has made a big re-cord in the world of sport, and who is personally well known throughout Kentucky and in all racehorse centers east of the fississippi-H. Hayden Dargin.

Mr. Dargin is the one man in a thou-

sand who has made a good thing out of sporting life, and he has done it by reason of having a level head on his shoulders, by keeping it level, by avoiding the use of stimulants, and by glying every man a dead square deal and demanding as much from He acts on his own judgment, not on "tips." His record shows, either that his methods are the proper ones for those who court the fickle goddess to adopt, or that he has had a strong pull on luck somehow. Hayden is a native of Huntsville, Ala., but when he was almost a baby his parents removed to Birmingham, then an unattractive, but promising little town. His father prospered in the mercantile business and acquired considerable real estate, which has since become very valuable. Hayden did not show much disposition to labor. He did not want to be a banker, a baker or a candlestick maker—he had a strong leaning to horses and race tracks all his life. This was regarded by the old cronies about town as most unfortunate, and they used to shake their heads and look grieved when the bright-faced young fellow came around. About the time Mr. Dargin reached his mahe left Birmingham, going to St. There he had ample opportunities to cultivate his taste for the race and for fine horses. He played them light at first— he did not have the price then to play them otherwise-but finally opened a book, and since 1890 he has set aside for himself in cash something like \$300,000. It may be that these figures are a little extravagant, although men who know insist otherwise but they are known not to be as much as a undred thousand shy.

Last fall Mr. Dargin returned to Birmingham. It had been a long time since he was last there, and many old friends were glad last there, and many old friends were glad to welcome him back. Few if any of them knew how fortunate he had been in his chosen business. One morning the newspapers announced that Hayden Dargin had bought the state fair grounds, body, boots and breeches, and would establish an association track at Birmingham. The organiztion of his company, an exceedingly strong one, by the way, soon followed. The fair grounds and buildings were worth probably \$50,000. The track is a fine one, the stables and the immense grand stand are well adapted, and the clubhouse is one that any track would be proud of. The association is composed of some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Birmingham. Mr. W. Crawford, a prominent merchant, is president; General R. M. Nelson, a wealthy banker, is vice president, and Mr. Dargin is secretary.

Mr. Dargin was recently asked why he had selected Birmingham as a suitable place for a race track. He replied: "Well, in the first place, Birmingham is my old home town, and I never have had occasion to go back on it. I recognized that the New Orleans track was crowded and saw that there was ample room in the south for another track, or for two or three other

that there was ample room in the south for another track, or for two or three other

Montgomery, Ala., March 15 .- (Special.)-It is announced today that on March Sist F. M. Billing will assume entire ownership of the banking business which has been conducted here for half a century under the name of Josiah Morris & Co. Mr. child, Mrs. B. J. Baldwin. He was regarded the richest man in Alabama. His will provided that the business, which was the most extensive banking business in the been cashier and general manager of tho estate, she having died two years ago.

BURNING THEM OUT.

Houses of Ill-Fame Fired by Unknown

Parties in Montgomery.
Montgomery, Ala., March 15.—(Special.)-A determined and unlawful effort is seem ingly being made here by unknown parties to rid the residence portion of the city of houses of ill fame. Within two or three weeks four fires have occurred in such establishments located in the residence portions of the city, three resulting in the destruction of the houses, two fires having been required to burn one of the places. In every case it has been apparent that the was started from the outside of the houses in the business part of the city, it has been concluded that there is a system atic movement on foot to drive these es tablishments out of residence portions. The last of this series of fires cocurred last

The Times Will Be Independent. Montgomery, Ala., March 15.—(Special.)— The Mobile Register is authority for the statement that the new morning paper to be established in Birmingham, and to be called The Morning Times, is not to be a campaign organ in the interest of any recampaign organ in the interest of any republican candidate, but will be a business enterprise in which a syndicate of westermen will invest their money. The Registe says the new paper will be got up is up-to-date style in all of its departments. that in politics it will be independent, with a slight leaning toward the "free use of sil-ver." The Register does not say nor inti-

Alabama River Improvements. Montgomery, Ala., March 15.—(Special.)-Mobile steamboat men state that the improvements that have been made by the

mate who the promoters or their agents

ernment so far in the rivers in the middle and southern part of this state are greatly facilitating the river transportation ss. They state mat all of the impusiness. They wate mat all of the improvements are of a permanent character and the state is under more obligations to the general government for the favors in this line already rendered than is perhaps appreciated generally. Much yet rehaps appreciated generally. Much yet results assurance is felt that the government will not weary in well-doing, but will finish up the improvements so well now under way. It is estimated that six feet of water all the year round can easily be obtained, and with no enormous outlay of money, either.

A Store Robbed.

A Store Robbed. A Store Robbed.

A Store Robbed.

Montgomery, Ala, March 15.—(Special.)—

A special from Columbia, Ala., says the
Columbia clothing store was broken into
and robbed Friday night, the thieves get-

MEETING ity in the burglary. The officers are now in pursuit of another suspect.

Large Demand for Fertilizers. The demand for Fertilizers in Wilcox

Killed by a Trolley Car. A mule driven by a nnegro named Ben Bedell was run into by a trolley car Friday afternoon and was so badly hurt that he had to be shot. The negro who was driving him fell within a few feet of the wheels and escaped being killed by a very narrow mar-

Busy Fire Bell. The fire bell has been in pretty active use here for the past week, there being an alarm or two nearly every day, but fortu-nately there have been no serious fires.

Baseball Men Gathering. The members of the Montgomery baseball team will begin to come in about a week from now and they will join the Louisvilles on now and they want of the park. Gorman, the lo-practice at the park. Gorman, the lo-l manager, says he has a fine combina-on to wear the Montgomery uniform this

Wiley a Candidate.

Hon. A. A. Wiley, one of Montgomery's most prominent attorneys, announced today his candidacy for representative from this county in the Alabama legislature subject, of course, to the democratic nomination. Captain Wiley is a warm supporter of Colonel Tompkin's candidacy for the United States senatorship. Captain Whey has in the past served in both houses of the gen-

Test of Johnston's Strength. Birmingham, Ala., March 15.—(Special.)-The popularity of Captain Joseph T. John

Birmingham, Ala., March 15.—(Special.)—
The popularity of Captain Joseph T. Johnston, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the democratic party, can be estimated in this section of the state when a United States grand jury, composed of men selected from all over the southern division of the northern district of Alabama is polled and it is found that the majority of them are in his favor. The grand jury, which is now in session, is composed of six republicans, two populists and thirteen democrats. Of the last number, eleven are for Captain Johnston and two for Mr. R. H. Clarke, the gold standard candidate. This is a fair estimate of how the feeling is in the northern district of the state. Captain Johnston is said to be gaining friends on account of The Montgomery Advertiser, the administration follower, sending an agent to Morgan county for the purpose of finding alleged frauds. Some one has been cruel enough to suggest that The Montgomery Advertiser thinks of nothing but fraud. Captain Johnston is the gainer by the investigation. As Mongan county did, so will several others. The campaign is getting warmer and warmer as the middle of April comes on.

The Birmingham News, the Magic City's

warmer and warmer as the induce of systems comes on.

The Birmingham News, the Magic City's sprightly and live afternoon paper, yesterday issued a large editibn in commonoration of its ninth birthday. The edition consisted of thirty-two pages and was complete with articles on Birmingham, its industries, merchants, and many other subjects. It was a perfect mirror of the town's progressiveness, and Editor R. N. Rhodes is being congratulated on his effort.

MILLS IS FOR CRISP

And the Free Coinage of Silver-He Defines His Position.

Griffin, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-The morning, so far as the legislative candidates are concerned at least. Judge J. S. Boynton has publicly signified his intention to enter the race, while Messrs. W C. Beeks and D. J. Bailey have consented to withdraw in his favor. This leaves only two candidates in the field, and as both are very strong in county politics is is utterly impossible to predict the out-

In this connection the following correspondence, which appeared in this morn ing's News and Sun, may prove of in-

terest:
"Zetella, Ga., March 13, 1896.—Colonel T.
R. Mills, Griffin, Ga. Dear Sir: We have read your letter in The News and are satisfied with your position to abide by the voice of the people, but we would like to know your views on the silver question, which arous us formers is going to be the

to know your views on the silver question, which among us farmers is going to be the issue this year. Respectfully, "J. D. TOUCHSTONE. "R. M. SCOTT.
"Griffin, Ga., March 14, 1896.—Messrs. J. D. Touchstene and R. M. Scott. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry, and in order that I may not be misconstrued, I answer that I am in favor of putting silver exactly where it was when demonetized in 1873, and at that time its coinage was free and unlimited at the ratio of 16 to 1. All the evils which have since befallen our people are due and traceable to this iniquitous legislation. I shall elaborate these views by pen and voice hereafter.
"Since writing the card to which you

"Since writing the card to which refer I have found the sentiment of county to be almost unanimously Charles F. Crisp for United States stor, and if elected I shall vote for for, and if elected I shall vote for him first, last and all the time.

"Having nothing to conceal at any time from the people of Spalding county, I have answered at once in this public man-ner and hope it will be satisfactory till I

can write more at length. Very truly yours, T. R. MILLS." yours,

In his card of announcement Colonel
Mills advocated an expression from the
people regarding their choice for United States senator, promising if elected to cast

States senator, promising if elected to cast his vote for whoever was indicated by a majority of the ballots. At that time he gave no positive expression of his financial views, but the card in today's paper removes any doubt that may have existed in regard to them.

Both of today's papers contain the announcement of Judge Boynton's candidacy and both assure their readers that at a very early day he will publish a card containing his platform and the principles upon which he goes before the people. While it is impossible to predict with certainty what that platform will be, yet it is generally conceded that he will have the entire support of the "sound money" element of the county democracy.

Judge Boynton has had this matter

element of the county democracy.

Judge Boynton has had this matter under advisement for several days, but it was not until yesterday that he decided to yield to the importunities of his friends and make the race. He was presented with a petition containing the names of about 300 voters asking him to allow his name to be used, and feeling that he could not disregard such, a pressing invitation to represent the county in the legislature, he yielded. The paper that contains his announcement will also announce the with-

yielded. The paper that contains his announcement will also announce the withdrawal of Dr. J. Bafley, Jr., and W. C. Beeks from the race.

The contest between Judge Boynton and Colonel Mills will be very close and exciting with the present indications favoring neither of them especially. Both are very popular personally, but the fight will hardly be on that line. It will more likely be a contest of principles and platforms and until it is decided it would be unsafe to say that Spalding favors either of the great financial wings of the democratic

ROW IN A WAITING ROOM.

Iwo Negroes Mortally Wounded a Everett City. Savannah, Ga., March 15.-A special rom Everett City, Ga., to The Morning News says during a drunken row tonigh

two negroes were shot and mortally wounded in the waiting room at the deoot. Several of them jumped through the windows trying to escape the bullets.

Elbert Court Adjourned.

Elbert Court Adjourned.

Elberton, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—The superior court adjourned at a late hour yesterday afternoon after transacting a large amount of business.

The grand jury made some important recommendations. They warmly indorsed and put forth Mr. Joseph N. Worly for judge of the superior court of this, the Northern, judicial circuit. They also recommended Mr. D. W. Meadows, of Danielsville, for solicitor general, and they recommended a suspension of the new road law, which was put upon the county at last September term.

The indications are now that Colone Tremas M. Swift will have ro opposition

MOBILE IS IN IT.

Elected a Member of the Southern The United States Buys More From

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY

At the Meeting in Mobile-Games To Begin April 16th-Schedule Committee Meets Next Sunday.

Mobile, Ala., March 15 .- The Southern Association of Baseball Clubs net in the Southern hotel, in this city, today with the following magnates present: Memphis and Little Rock-Charles Frank; Montgomery-Barry Holt; Atlanta-E. C. Bruffey and T. Mast: New Orleans-Henry Powers and A. J. Coburn; Birmingham-Sol Jacobs and George D. Allison; Nashville Dr. R. L. C. White: Mobile-D. P. Burns and J. L. Mueller.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock and three hours was consumed in discussing a proposition made by the Mobile club as to Mobile entering the league. This proposition was finally rejected by a vote of 6 to 1, and the Mobile representatives withdrew. The remaining seven clubs of the league then discussed the situation for another hour or so and finally adjourned till 8 o'clock.

Upon reconvening, the vote on the Mobile proposition was again taken up and accepted, and Mobile was declared a member of the league.

The date for the opening of the league was fixed for Thursday, April 16th, the schedule committee being allowed a day earlier or later than this date in making

their schedules, if necessary.

Mr. Allison, of Birmingham, moved the appointment of a committee of four on schedules, who are to report at the meeting in Birmingham next Sunday. This was adopted, and the president appointed Holt, of Birmingham; Frank, of Memphis; Burns, of Mobile, and Bruffey, of Atlanta, as the schedule committee On motion of Hold, of Montgomery, Pres-

ident Powers was authorized to correspond with A. C. Reach and see if he will fulfill his proposition, made at the Memphis meet-ing, relative to balls, and report at the Birmingham meeting. E. E. Posey, of Mobile, and Sol Jacobs, of

The usual vote of thanks was adopted and the meeting adjourned to meet in Bir-mingham at the Morris hotel next Sun-day.

ORIOLES IN TOWN.

BALTIMORES PASSED THROUGH ATLANTA YESTERDAY.

Iwenty-Five of the Baltimore Team of Ball Players Going to Macon To Practice Again.

The Baltimore baseball club, the winner of the pennant for the last two years passed through Atlanta last evening.

The Oriole players were on their way past three years to practice. They arrived n Atlanta yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from Baltimore and went to the Kimball and took supper. At 7:40 o'clock they left for Macon.

With the players were several newspaper men-Mr. J. H. Anderson, of The Baltimore Herald; O. H. Smith, of The Baltimore American; J. E. Murphy, of The Baltimore News, and Frank F. Patterson, of The Baltimore Sun. Mr. Patterson had his wife with him, as he as well as the others will stay with the ballplayers while down at Macon. They are on a pleasure trip.

The Baltimore team has twenty-seven members. Twenty-five are with them on their trip. They are: Edward Hanlon, manager; Wilbert Robinson, captain; J. McMahon, George Heming, Joseph Corbett, Charles Esper, Arlington Pond, Mr. Gray, Clarke, Frank Bowerman, J. J. Doyle, H. Reitz, Walter C. Brodie, Arthur Clarkson, Joseph J. Kelly and Hugh

Kimball house when seen.

"This atmosphere in this section of the country is ideal for practicing," he said. "We have been going down to Macon for three years now and thought we would try it again as we find it a lucky place for us. You know who won the pennant the two last seasons. I know of no better place than Macon for getting men in shape We spend \$2,000 every year on this trip with the railroads and hotels."
"You are preparing, of course, to win the

"Ah, certainly. Be sure and put that We have won twice successively. down. and I think we are in better shape now than ever. We will stay down at Macon until the 28th of this month. On the 28th and 30th we play the Atlanta team here Before going back we will also play with Athens and Charlotte. Jennings, of our team, will go over to Athens and train the over there for two weeks. play with the Athens team after our two games with Atlanta."

The Oriole players passed through At-lanta on their way to Macon just about this time last year. At Macon they practice at Central City park. This is an ideal place, lying, as it does, by the Ocmulgee. The men are all healthy and stout looking ellows. Some of the best baseball men in the country belong to the team. There are Hanlon, Robinson, Pond, Woodruff, Jennings, Clarkson, Doyle, and, in fact all of them who are almost without equals on the discount

The players will stop at the hotel Lanler in Macon. They will be back in Atlanta on the 27th and 28th and will return to Baltimore on the 11th of April according to the present laid down programme.

The Senate and Cuba.

From The New York World.
The senate's delay in acting upon the Cuban resolutions is hurting the moral force of whatever the senate may ultimately do in that matter. Worse still, from the senate's point of view, it is gravely discrediting the senate's intelligence.

That body a little while ago passed rese lutions by the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6 calling upon the president to use his "good offices" for the recognition of Cuban independence. The house declined to go quite so far and adhered to its own more oderate declaration of American sentiment. A conference committee has agreed upon the more moderate resolutions. If the senate was in any degree in earnest in its original action it should surely now be ready and eager to pass the modified rese

ostpones. It is in doubt about its own mind. It does not know whether the opin ion it has expressed in so aggressive and emphatic a manner is in fact its epinion

Either the senators acted like a parcel of excited schoolboys in the first instance, or they are acting like a parcel of scared schoolboys now. In either case they discredited and put to shame

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25 cents.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Year to Year.

THE INCREASE OF ITS CULTURE

American Quotations Regulate the Price in Egypt-Some Interesting Statistics About Imports.

Washington, March 14.-(Special.)-Mr. Frederic C. Penfield, our consul general to Egypt, has sent a letter to the state epartment on the subject of Egyptian

department on the subject of Egyptian long-staple cotton.

"The United States," he says, "buys more and more Egyptian cotton each year, and there is no foretelling to what extent the trade may grow with the great revival of manufacturing and the finding of new uses for it. Ten years ago the shipments of the United States were only 3,815 bales, while for the current twelvemonth, beginning September 1, 1895, a reasonable estimate is that 50,000 bales will be sent thither, valued at \$3,750,000. It must be borne in mind that an Egyptian bale weighs 750 pounds—half as much more as the American standard, showing that the predicted shipment will be equal to 75,000 American bales."

Then he gives statistics of the increase

Then he gives statistics of the increase of cotton culture in Egypt, showing that in 1885-6 only 406,000 bales were produced, of which 3,815 were shipped to the United States, while this year's crop is 691,333 bales, of which 50,000 bales have been

shipped to the United States.

He continues: "As I have previously informed the department of state in reports on the Egyptian industry, those inports on the Egyptian industry, those interested in the trade assert that the use of this cotton is in no sense inimical to American interests, for it is indispensable in many branches of manufacturing that have sprung up in the United States, and that the home-grown and commoner fiber finds enhanced uses through being largely mixed with the imported article. The stable of the cotton from the Nile delta, varying from one inch to one and a half inches in length, is admittedly matchless for fine threads where strength and luster of finish are essential. It is an excellent substitute for sea island, and can be had at a price so low in comparison that mill owners are venturing upon special manufactures hitherto controlled by British mills.

"American quotations regulate the price

British mills.

"American quotations regulate the price in Egypt, which, for high-grade cotton, is usually 2 cents a pound in excess of the price for good American upland cotton. New York and New Orleans quotations are posted except impressed day on the are posted several times each day on the Alexander bourse and govern every trans-

action.

"It being so thoroughly demonstrated that cotton of the Egyptian type is a necessity, always to command a high price. I dislike to think that our country cannot produce its equivalent, or that irrigated Nile soil contains any peculiarity of a fertilizing nature not to be found somewhere in the south, or created. Some of the bottom lands of the great Mississippl valley and of the Brazos district, in Texas, might offer analogous conditions, one would suppose, and be made to produce a fiber equal in quality, if not in quantity. Old-time methods of cultivation and old-time staples are not consistent with the progressive spirit of the new south, surely.

progressive spirit of the new south, surely.

"That long-fiber cotton is the staple of the future, is proved by the important value placed upon that of the Nile country by every manufacturing nation of the universe. The demand for it is growing with astonishing rapidity, and overproduction is an unlikely contingent. It seems to me that American agricultural genius should be exerted in order that our southern states might give northern and European spindles any and every staple required for finding a profitable market. Egypt is producing, more and more cotton each year, and adding vastly to its cultivable area, every acre of which presumably will be devoted to cotton.

"I feel that I cannot too freely refterate

more cotton each year, and adding vastly to its cultivable area, every acre of which presumably will be devoted to cotton.

"I feel that I cannot too freely reiterate the opinion that American cotton growers should not permit themselves to be outdone by any country, or believe that any soil, even Egypt's, is possessed of miraculous qualities. I am aware that in some states experiments have been made with Egyptian seed bought in the open market in Alexandria and distributed by the department of agriculture and that the results not having been encouraging, the project has been dropped.

"It would be logical, in buying test seed in Egypt, not to have the seller know it was going to America. Even Egyptians and Alexandrian brokers possess the instinct of self preervation. A practical way to obtain prime seed would be to have it purchased at the ginning establishments without revealing its destination or purpose. A representative visiting the glns and finding a superior lot of cotton, could buy the seed and superintend its packing and shipment, independent of outside assistance. As in the United States, there are many kinds of cotton seed in Egypt, good and bad.
"Home planters must not assume that

are many kinds of cotton seed in Egypt, good and bad.
"Home planters must not assume that their Egyptian rivals have everything their own way. Nature has been generous to them, but they have difficulties to contend with not to be found in a similar degree in the United States. Their land costs from \$100 to \$175 an acre: if leased, the rental is enormous. The taxes range from \$6 to \$8 per acre, and if forced to go to the money lender for needed capital, they pay from 12 to 15 per cent interest. "If the southern planter could produce they pay from 12 to 15 per cent interest, they pay from 12 to 15 per cent interest. "If the southern planter could produce the same long staple, he would be better off than the peasant of Egypt, in a monetary sense, with a crop half as large acre for acre, probably. It is the staple he should work for rather than the yield he should work for rather than the yield he should work for rather than the prize worth competing for, in he should work for rather than the yield. Is not the prize worth competing for, intelligently and persistently refusing to acknowledge defeat after two or even three disappointments? America will always lead the world as a producer of standard cotton, grown on common soll, but have we not somewhere in our vast territory and varied climate a soil that can be utilized for growing the 'gild-edge' fiber, that all the world wants and is willing to pay well for?"

Of the American purchase of Egyptian cotton last year he says:

Of the American purchase of Egyptian cotton last year he says:
"Thirty-six thousand bales were sent to Boston, 7,000 to New York and 1,000 or more to Fall River. It was nearly all transshipped at Liverpool, but so important has the business become that direct shipping facilities are sure to follow. The average freight on a bale of cotton from Alexandria to Boston is \$2.25.
"The crop now undergoing its last picking—that of 1895-96—is the largest ever raised in Egypt and of fine quality. The previous season's area of about 1,100,000 acres was not added to, owing to low prices resulting from the enormous harvest in the United States, and during last June and July, there was every indication that the plants would be ruined by worms.
"An interesting piece of information in

June and July, there was every indication that the plants would be ruined by worms.

"An interesting piece of information in connection with the worm plague is reported from the state's domains farms. In one district of some thousands of acres, the plants were stripped of their leaves on account of the presence on their under side of innumerable eggs of the moth. It was feared these fields would not produce a crop worth picking. So far from this being the case, the yield of the affected area has been over 6 cwts. per acre and the average over all the domain's estates has been 5 cwts.

"The first picking from these farms has been sold at \$14.75 per cwt. and throughout the country the crop is so abundant and prices so good that it is but natural to expect that next season will see vast tracts usually devoted to cereals planted with cotton. On the private estates of the khedive, the crop now being gathered has been sold at a price netting \$65,000 more than the same area last year. Everybody has an abundance of money, and the planter, whether pasha or fellah, sees a short cut to wealth by way of the cotton fields. Another season may see a lower price, but it will be 2 cents a pound more than the United States quotation.

"Gild-edge' cotton is supporting the Egyptian government, paying the interest on the enormous debt owing to European creditors—in fact, doing more for the regeneration of the land of the Pharaohs than all other influence and agencies combined. It is tenfold more responsible for the present prosperity of Egypt than the British 'occupation,' and is bringing \$60,000,000 in ready money this season to a country that feeds itself and exports cereals enough to keep a million more people.

Of Egyptian cotton seed he says: "Seven-egyptian cotton seed of the present prosperity of Egypt than the Egyptian cotton seed of the present prosperity of Egypt than the prosperity of Egypt than the prosperity of Egypt than the British 'occupation,' and is bringing \$60,000,000 in ready money this season to a country that

of Egyptian cotton seed he says: "Seven-o'ghths of Egypt's cotton seed goes to England, mostly to Hull. France is the only other country buying it in an industrial way, two or three factories at Marseilles using it in oil making. There are very few oil mills in Egypt. Zagazig.

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, re-

n the delta, has three or four small afin the delta, has three or four small affairs with obsolete equipment, and Alexandria possesses an establishment of moderate capacity, using cotton oil in soap making. It is surprising that oil making is not more largely carried on in Egypt, it being a reasonable supposition that in freights alone the saving in sending the products of the seed to European markets would be engrous. From Alexandria ould be enormous. From Alexandria is but a few hundred miles to southern

gion, where, it is alleged, American cotton oil is extensively used.

"Egyptian seed is black and almost free from lint and very rich, so much so that it sells for a fancy price—from £0 to \$25 a ton. It would seem that two or tiree large mills, equipped with up-to-date American management, could not fail to prosper. Labor is plentiful, fairly intelligent and costs much less than in America or England. The ginning establishments are well grouped in the delta, from forty to seventy miles from Alexandria, and water transportation competes with railways transportation everywhere."

MORE FACTS FROM VENEZUELA. Papers Presented to the Commission

Showing British Colonization. Washington, March 15 .- All of the mempers of the Venezuelan commission were Mr. Scruggs, the counsel for Venezuelan government, presented a volime of thirty-eight pages entitled "Official Report of the Condition of Affairs in the Disputed Territory in March, 1890."

It comprises correspondence between the Venezuelan consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, and his home government: decrees of the Venezuelan minister of the interior Seijas, who was the head of a special commission appointed by the Venezuelan govthe British were making into Venezuelan territory. The matter is important mainly because of the light cast upon the situation in the disputed territory following the dis-covery of gold in paying quantities and the

his government that the governor of Britand Amacura rivers; also that a private excursion, headed by J. S. Hargreaves, had started for the mines in the Venezuelar Yuruary territory. To meet this the Vene zuelan government immediately appointed a commission, headed by Dr. Selias, also to go in this territory, placing at its dis-posal the warship Reinvincador. This was designated as a "political, executive, scie tory in dispute with the English-Guiana. Meanwhile the governor of the Yuruary was instructed to uphold the rights of Venezuela in his authority, not permitting any English authority or commission t

exercise any act of jurisdiction whatever in the property of the republic. Upon the arrival of Dr. Seijas at George town he proposed to the British govern-ment a modus vivendi until both nations could agree upon a final adjustment of the dispute, but the governor replied that he had no instructions in the matter and requested that the proposal be submitted in writing, which was done later. The governor wrote that he had transmitted

Reporting upon these events to the mir ister of the interior Dr. Seijas said that it was to be adduced that "the English policy, while in London seeking excuses and pretexts for not accepting arbitration or a reasonable settlement of the dispute, endeavors to gain time for the governo of Demerara to advance as far as he possi In a report to his home government

dated April 30th, Dr. Seljas treats of the evidence he has been able to collect bear-ing on the merits of the boundary quesion, He quotes from the Demerara direct tory, a compilation based on the British official blue book, a statement that the British boundary line on the west is at the Corentin river, and that the Venezuelar Guiana's northwest boundary is at the confluence of the Barima and the Orinocc confluence of the Barima and the Orinoco rivers. He shows that in 1883 there was no sign of human habitation in Barima, where in 1890 there were more than fifty flourish-ing English settlements, with the number daily growing. Dr. Seijas says that altogether up to that date the British had over 300 settlements in the entire usurped A curious suggestion that is seriously put

forward by the doctor is that his govern-ment meet the British encroachments as "A measure which in my judgment would be transcendental is the founding here of two colonies of Irishmen, which might be contracted for in Europe and brought

President's Public Reception. Washington, March 14.—The president shook hands with 500 people in the east room of the white house today, the largest crowd that has attended his public receptions since they were renewed. Previous to going to the east room, Mr. Cleveland received Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and a party of friends who are returning from Florida.

here at once."

Death of Hon. Thomas H. Nelson. Death of Hon. Thomas H. Nelson.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 14.—Hon, Thomas H. Nelson died today at the age of seventy-six years. He was minister to Chile from 1861 to 1868 and President Grant appointed him minister to Mexico. He was always prominent in political campaigns as a public speaker and several times headed the republican electoral ticket in this state.

Mothers SPRING STYLES

black and all colors, are arriving daily.

We Have Just Received

The most exquisite line of Spring and Summer SHOES ever seen in

They Are New. They Are Perfect Pictures.

And, as usual, we are the first in our line to exhibit them. Peep into our windows. "Wear always guaranteed."

Every lady visitor to our store during March who will leave her address will

Easter Souvenirs

ootcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall St

SHE COWHIDED HIM.

MRS. HINE ADMINISTERS FIFTY LASHES ON TESH'S BACK.

While in a Store He Had Insulted Her He Begged for Mercy During the Whipping.

Raleigh, N. C., March 15 .- (Special.)-

Mrs. Frank Hine, of Old Town, Forsyth county, yesterday cowhided James Tesh for insulting her while in a store. She struck him fifty times and made him beg for mercy. The pipe line of the Standard Oil Company, for handling oil from tank steamers

at Wilmington, with the object of making it the chief distributing point on the south Atlante coast, has been completed. One tank, the largest south of Pittsburg, holds ten thousand gallons. It is 35 feet high and 56 feet in diameter.

The supreme court has filed an opinion that towns have a right to require disin-fection of second-hand clothing, but have no right to forbid its sale; that second-hand clothing is not, in itself, a nuisance,

and that its sale can be forbidden only when it is proved to be a nuisance Rev. Thomas W. Guthrie, a well known minister, died at Rockingham last night, At Gastonia, yesterday afternoon, there was a pistol duel between J. S. Hancock and A. Q. Kale, in which neither was hit. Hancock's children worked in a cotton mill of which Kale was superintendent, and was charged that Kale maltreated the

James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, who is prominently mentioned as the republican nominee for governor, today publishes a letter in which he announces himself as an original McKinley man.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

make up a good auctioneer, chief among them being an endless fund of wit, coupled with a perfect knowledge of men and women, things and evens. He must be able ish Guiana had started with a party on the 15th to make an official visit to the Barima that are shot at him ever and anon by that heterogeneous mixture of humanity that always is to be found about a public auc-

has been in progress at the Freeman Jew elry Company, on Whitehall street, and the presiding genius of the event has been one of the wittiest and most original members of the knock-it-down craft that has ever been heard in Atlanta. His name is H. G. Briggs and the boys about town who have attended the auction sales have very appropriately given him the sobriquet of Hully Gee Briggs as a testimonial his prowess in the field of dollar getting. testimonial of

Mrs George Harris and Ovid Sparks, of Macon, arrived in the city last night and are with Mrs. Lewis Beck.

Mrs. Thornton, who has been so

Dublin, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-The nuptials of Rev. S. B. Rogers, of this county, and Miss Daisy Walker, of Montgomery county, were solemnized at the Baptist church in Vidalia last week. The father of the groom, Rev. John Rogers, performed the marriage ceremony. During the service the wedding march was played softly and the scene was lovely throughout the whole proceedings. Mr. J. B. Staley acted as best man and Miss Sallie Perkins, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The other attendants were Mr. E. T. Davis, of Lyons, with Miss Inez Rogers; Mr. G. N. Mathews with Miss Lee Gainey; Mr. J. E. Waldron with Miss Jennie Dickert, and Mr. Thoma Poe with Miss Mamie McIntyre. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left on the western bound train for Mobil The presents were very numerous, hand some and very costly

Brewton, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. C. L. Orr and Miss Stella Jackson were happily wedded, Rev. C. Oli ver officiating. After the wedding the cou ple attended church with the following as attendants: Mr. S. H. Jones with Miss Della Jackson, Mr. R. L. Burke with Miss Janie Pope, and others. At the conclusion of the services a large number of the congrega-tion repaired to Mr. Jackson's, where a tempting collation was spread in honor of the newly wedded pair. Valambrosa, Ga., March 14.-(Special.

A beautiful home wedding occurred recent-ly at the residence of the bride's parents, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph Wright and Mrs. Emma Rice, Judge Na than Gilbert performing the ceremony, ter the marriage a hospitable dinner

Covington, Ga., March 12.-(Special.)-A very enjoyable reception was given here last night by Miss Nelle Neal, at the home of Mrs. Hulda Easterling McDonald, on Floyd street. A list of conundrums was given each person present and suitable prizes were offered to the lady and gentleman who could

first write out the correct answers. Thes prizes were won by Miss Bomar and Mr.

"fate pie" and a merry tripping of the light fantastic toe. Appropriate refresh-ments were served in abundance. Among those present were: Misses Womack, Maud and Mattle Hines, Phronie Perry, Charlie Porter, Rosalie Norton,

Pauline Horton Askew, Maud Bomar, Neal and Ida Edwards. Messrs Edward Hines, John McRae, M. G. Turner, Ross Waddell Davis, Lockhart, John L. Stepheson, John Davis, Will Shepherd, John Sai, W. Troy Bivins, Benton, E. and J. Huse, Fitz Emmet Heard and Sidney Reid De Jarnette.

At the home of Mrs. C. C. Lumpkin, No. At the home of Mrs. C. C. Lumpkin, M. 406 Fraser street, there will be held on near Thursday evening a reception which a given in honor of the admission of Mr. given in honor of the admission of Mr. Eldred S. Lumpkin, her son, to the but Mr. Lumpkin, who was formerly with the firm of Lumpkin. Cole a Stewart, clothers, has just recently steel a fine examination before the superior court. He was carefully questioned as was admitted to the bar, going through with great honor to himself. A large number of the friends of Mrs. Lumpkin and her son have been invited and have signified their acceptance, and the reception will be their acceptance, and the reception will be a brilliant one.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The sentiments of the people, in favor of the submission of the senatorial question at the primaries, is overwhelming. The newspapers are full of the proposition, and with the exception of here and there the observior of one that is attenue in the adverjection of one that is strong in the advec-cy of some candidate other than Judge Crisp, the papers are practically unanmous. The Carrollton Free Press says upon

mous. The Carrollion Free Press says upon this subject:
"For some time there has been a classer throughout the country for the election of United States senators by the people. This grows out of the fact that senators fre-quently do not correctly represent the pre-vailing sentiment of their states. There will no doubt in time be an amendment of the constitution giving the people this right.

of the constitution giving the people useright.

"In the meantime, however, they can virtually exercise it by voting directly for choice of senators in primary elections. We trust that the party machinery will so arrange it throughout the state as to give the people this right. They should have it. This purports to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the people should demand this priming of their party managers."

The Prunewick Call is one of the strong

The Brunswick Call is one of the stro a leading editorial The Call says: "We are inclined to believe it and conservative suggestion. The b right that the great voice of the part should bestow this office. Why should there be a distinction between the manner of naming congressmen and sensions? and naming congressmen and set if it is desired to make the sena sacred, then, indeed, the people she elect them. It is a subject worthy thought and Georgia's democracy can afford to consider it."

Even the papers who oppose Judge Criss are bound to indorse his proposition that the people have a right to declare the preference for the senate. The Wayeros Herald says this:

"Mr. Crisp's idea that perhaps it would be well to elect United States senators by popular ballot is one of the wisest uter ances he has been guilty of recently.

The Cordele Sentinel says on this same subject:

"The Sentinel hopes that the count committees will take the matter under serious advisement and that they make this request in ordering the formaries. It would, of course, be an act of bad faith for a member of the legislast to vote against the expressed wish of its constituents."

The Hawkinsville News and Dispatra strikes the keynote of the whole

sion when it says:
"No one who favors a full and full expression of the people will oppose it." The Arabi Express says: "No man in the The Arabi Express says: "No man is its south more justly deserves the application and support of his constituents than Judge Crisp. For years he has been our faithtable and fearless representative. Georgia interests never had a truer chambia. When Governor Northen appointed him is fill the unexpired term of Senator Colori he declined the honor from a sense of duy, sacrificing his highest ambition for the good of his country and his party. Georgina, s remember this, and show your appreciation of this loyal democrat by electing him to the United States senate." him to the United States senate.

The Franklin News and Banner tass Crisp's election as certain and adds: The democrats of the house will lose their leave er and the senate will gain a valuable so cession. He would ably represent the price State of the South in the senate." The Danielsville Monitor says: "He is strong man with the people, and we have to see him fill the seat that his ambiist leads him to aspire to. His race will be

made on the silver line and the administration people and the goldites will direct be full force against him. Notwithstands Henry Cramp Denies the Story.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Henry Cramp of Cramp & Sons' Company, when a today about the report that the battle indiana's guns were much too heavy her, replied:

"There is nothing in that stary the

her, replied:
"There is nothing in that story at the Her trial was very satisfactory and ing was the matter with her guns. I not understand how such a rumor of have originated." With Presidential Approval.

Washington, March 14.—The president approved the act granting two condercannons to the First regiment of Carolina State Guard, and the act pealing section 553 revised status, quiring the district judge for the sout district of Florida to reside at Key Western Status and Carolina Status (Carolina Status Status

Asheville, N. C., March 14.—The Morning Gazette, of this city, having contracts for the dispatches of the Southern Associated-United Fress, began taking the security today.

" Money Ques

ISHOP JOHNSTON diciates at Two Ser Cleveland To Be In

Ga., March s from Mayor Price Bacon and Con nt Cleveland, Secre her high officials to a mocratic rally to be hele se of the state convention Price has received any and Congressman Senator Bacon says: "Judge Crisp will go ng and extend invi

onday. Am in ful syn Mr. James H. Hount, mocratic Club, of Bibli ing of the executive com rantzation in a few days of having a meeting of t ate in the prepara

Sunday in 1

here was a large audie the hall of the Young ociation to hear the teresting address of Rev.
tor of the Fi.rs. Preshyt
the subject of "The Mone
lecture was enertaining
fine music was render d,
ton of Mr. A. L Wood, a

"Heaven."
Mulberry Street Methodi
ed to overflewing this mi
tonight with congregation
on the revival services an
mons of Rev.Davie C. Kei
The song service tonight
able. Dr. Kelley will p able. Dr. kelley will present week.
At the Taitnall Aven
church special services o
which will be continued t
Rev. S. L. Morris, pastor
by Dr. Mack synodical e
wate of Georgia. He is a
ity and has accomplishe
his line of werk.
At the Firs Baptist chu
L. White greached a
mom on the subject: "The
rry Characte."

Conductor George Moor vestern rairoad, who was conscious by the roadste with a cruhed head on unconsciou and there se little charse of his recurred to the was hit. onducte Oliver, of d, who was shot a few Lodge of K.

stitute a fodge of Kni is said the lodge will for ship of thirty-two. G St. Patrick's Hibrnians in Macon ricks day next Ties prite manner. In the

pronunced on Ireland night an elegant band and Father Brislan with There will be other st The Sales W The sales of Cyclone

Newsy

The bond of directors pital Association has of officers for the ensuin Campbell T. King; vice y: secreary, F. F. tion will be opened as iss Cicile Cornell Miss Cicile Cornell

a visit ti Indian Spr none of Mccn's prettiest
There was an interest
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of characters is as for
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Hon. W G. Brantley ince. Julge T. A. Palon. John W. Bennett. and juy for solic The mirder trial of

No other import te docket. To reieve the superior to reieve the superior make of cases upon reommended the yort, with J. I. County-court, for judge there is a contest over the fifty court which the commend an incommend are incommend and incommend are incommend as incommend as incommend are incommend as i

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27 Whitehall St.

the hands of the people, and y idea of promoting the interest e candidate we believe it only the great voice of the party tow this office. Why should there action between the manner of negressmen and senators? and red to make the senatorship more en, indeed, the people should. It is a subject worthy of d Georgia's democracy can well consider, it."

papers who oppose Judge Crisp to indorse his proposition that have a right to declare their for the senate. The Waycross of this:

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lect United States senators by
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lver line and the administra-the goldites will direct their

residential Approval.

SUNDAY IN MACON.

Preacher Delivers An Address On the " Money Question."

MISHOP JOHNSTON, OF TEXAS

lates at Two Services-President Cleveland to Be Invited to the Democratic Rally.

n. Ga., March 15.-(Special.)-The tion this morning published telerams from Mayor Price to United States Bacon and Congressman Bartlett them to extend an invitation to ient Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and high officials to attend the grand eratic rally to be held at Macon at the of the state convention in June. May-lice has received answers from Senator n and Congressnan Bartlett.

genator Bacon says:
"Judge Crisp will go with me Monday ing and extend invitations as request-

ssman Barlett says: Congressman Barter Say. Will wire you relegram just received. Will wire you sonday. Am in ful sympathy with move-Depend on me to render all possi-

Mr. James H. Hount, the popular and emeratic Chub, of Bibb, will call a meetof the executive committee of the orin a few days for the purpose dhaving a meeting of the entire club to cooperate in the preparations for the ral-ly and love feast.

Sunday in Macon.

there was a large audience this afternoon the hall of the Young Men's Christian lation to lear the eloquent and inresting address of Rev. R. R. White, pas-ur of the Firs Presbyterian church, on he subject of "The Money Question." His lecture was enertaining and instructive. The music was rendered, under the direc-tion of Mr. A. L. Wood, assisted by Mr. W.

Blahop J. S. Danson, of western Texas, grached this morning and tonight at Christ Episcopa church. He is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in the Episcopal church south. The night sermon was under the auspices of the Brotherhood Andrew. night at St. Paul's Episcopal church H. O. Judd preached the fourth of a s of lenten sermons on the subject,

overflowing this morning and again the with congregations in attendance e revival services and to hear the ser-of Rev.Davie C. Kelley, of Tennessee, song service tonight was highly enjoy-Dr. Felley will preach all of the

of wark.
Firs Baptist church tonight Rev.
hite greached a most excellent serthe subject: "The Big 'But' in Evracte."

Sill Unconscious.

nductor George Moore, of the South-Conductor George Moore, of the South-western rairoad, who was found lying un-emscfous by the roadside near Eufaula-tith a cruhed head on Thursday, is still unconsciou and there seems to be very little charme of his recovery. He is at Eufaula. It has not been ascertained how he was hut. Conductor Oliver, of the Southwestern mad, who was shot a few days ago, is said to be impoying.

Lodge of K. of P. Lodge of K. of P.
Grand Shancellor Schatzman, of the grad lodge of Knights of Pythias of George will go to Rochelle in a few days to institute a lodge of Knights of Pythias, it saie the lodge will form with a membership of thirty-two. Grand Chancellor Shatzman is very zealous and active and arring its administration has instituted comerous rew lodges. He is one of the most poular and efficient grand chancelows that the order in this state has ever lad.

St. Patrick's Day.

The wo divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibrnians in Macon will celebrate St. fatric's day next Tuesday in very aprather's day next Tuesday in very appropriate manner. In the morning the membrs of the two divisions, under escort of St Joseph's cadets, will march to St. Joseph's church, where imposing ceremonis vill be held and a panegyric will be pronaunced on Ireland's patron saint. At high an elegant banquet will be served, and father Brislan will deliver an oration. There will be other speeches also.

The sales of Cycloneta farm and Macon to Ermingham railroad will not be appaled, and the confirmation of the sales by udge Felton will stand. It was said that McTighe & Co. would appeal from the confirmation, but it is now positively amounced that there will be no appeal, General Robert Ober, of Baltimore, the purchaser of Cycloneta farm, arrived in Macon the morning. He expacts to form alarge stock company to operate the farm, h is a viluable piece of property. Mr. Ober bought for \$10,000 what cost about \$30,000 or \$5,000. eald, and the confirmation of the sale

The board of directors of the Macon Hos-pital Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Campbell T. King; vice president, William McEwen Johnston; treasurer, A. R. Tinssecreary, F. F. Reese.

ton will be opened again tomorrow. This will be the seventh day of registration.

Miss Ceile Cornell has returned from wish to Indian Spring. Miss Cornell is one of M.con's prettiest young ladies.

There was an interesting and largely at tended meeting this afternoon of Sunda meting this afternoon of Sunday thool techers, officers and workers to back preparations for the annual state

Bake preparations for the annual state study shool convention.

"A Mosery Ananias" will be presented son after Lent by Macon amateurs for the benefit of the public library. The cast of characters is as follows: Lysander fron Monroe Ogden; Colonel Lyon, John Burke, Derby Dashwood, C. H. Hali, Franceco, Robert L. Sparks; Nellie Goldengate Miss Ida Mangham: Prudence Miss Eva Judd; Kittle, Miss Margaret, Jallaway.

Mr. Charles H. Hall, Jr., has returned from Fort Royal, where he attended the tecking of the battleship Indiana.

Mr. J. Ø. Wynn, of Atlanta, the well-boon bort for the statement of the

insurance manager, who has teen several days, left tonight, so and Florida. the Cromwell, of Mortgomery, Mrs. Floyd Ross. D. Cunningham, of Marletta, each grower, is a guest of the se today.

W.P. McConnor, of Baltimore, is mg a the Hotel Lanier.

GOISIP FROM BAXLEY. ess fransacted by the Court-The tcholarship Contest.

xley, Sa., March 15 .- (Special.)-Supe Hon, W G. Brantley left a day or two

nce. Juge T. A. Parker, together with hon. John W. Bennett, who was last week and the first for solicitor general of the tunswie judicial circuit, assisted the somirder trial of Kossuth Dyal for

ling hs kinsman, McEachin, was con-ued. No other important criminal case is on the docket. mbe of cases upon it the grand jury a reommended the establishment of a reommend and increase in the solicitorship the lity court which is not settled. They be reommend an increase in the salary the Carter. They also recommend an increase well to be bored or driven upon the carter of the salary and the carter. ve the superior court of the large

daughter of Mr. C. W. Brantley, was severely bitten by a dog Monday evening. She was riding by the house of a friend on her bicycle, when the dog rau out of the yard, pulled her off the wheel and bit her in three places, lacerating her right hand in a fearful manner with his sharp teeth. Physicians are giving her the best of attention and she is slowly improving.

and that the county issue bonds with which to build a good, substantial jail. The grand jury has returned about thirty bills of indictment.

The grand jury has returned about thirty bills of indictment.

Mr. H. Maxley, whom Judge Twiggs came here to defend, was found guilty of assault and battery only. The judge's speech has created a good deal of comment. If a city court is established by the legislature the two weeks' term of the superior and the county court are to be abolished. Our county is financially well fixed. Our county board of education is composed of three populists and two democrats. Messrs. Bennett, Boone and Banks were candidates for the position of county school commissioner. Banks is a democrat, the others populists. Upon counting the votes by a populist it appeared that Banks had three votes, Boone and Bennett one each. A row was kicked up, when all three made an affidavit that they voted for Boone. A contest is pending. The election has been held over. Boone was elected, but Commissioner Glenn says he will commissioner Glenn says he will commissioner He court adjourned Friday.

Politics has been kept in the background, but evidently the silver cause has a large majority of those present.

Candidate Burch made a favorable impression, and may carry the courty if a fight is made for him.

WILL BE ON HAND.

Three Men Who Will Be Present at Camden Court.

Brunswick, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)amden county court convenes Monday, and the three candidates for the solicitor-ship of the Brunswick circuit to succeed ship of the Brunswick circuit to succeed Hon. W. G. Brantley-Messrs. John W. Bennett, G. B. Mabry and W. M. Toomer-will be on hand to renew the fight for the grand jury indorsement, which was begun at Appling court last week. In that con-test Mr. Bennett was victorious, securing twenty out of twenty-three votes polled, Mr. Toomer securing the other three. All the candidates claim Camden's indorsement and the outcome of the contest is being awaited with interest. A report recently ent out from Brunswick that Appling's jury acted otherwise than given above was an error due to misinformation given you

Under the direction of Receiver Lane the lumber business of Wheelwright & Co., is bein carried on extensively and the number of vessels at the docks keep them as full of life as before the failure. The receiver's management of the affairs is giving general satisfaction and complications that were at first thought would arise, and cause much inconvenience to shipping have been nuch inconvenience to shipping, have been moothed out to the entire satisfaction of

much inconvenience to shipping, have been smoothed out to the entire satisfaction of shippers.

The lumber export trade of the port is at present very large, the chief difficulty being to secure lumber for cargoes. Every mill supplying Brunswick firms is running on full time, and this week the two mills owned by the Hilton & Dodge Company, on St. Simons and in Glynn county, near the city limits, have been started again. They shut down three weeks ago for repairs and additional machinery and building, and their capacity is new doubled. These two mills, with doubled capacity, will be run night and day, cutting cypress timbers, and in addition the firm has contracted for the output of the Taylor mills, a newly completed enterprise, for the next three years. The demand for cypress lumber has grown so great that it pays better to handle that now than yellow pine. The demand for cypress shingles is also great, and foreign exports of them are on the increase.

The cotton business this season has held its own very well, the percentage of shipments from Brunswick, compared with other perts, being favorable. The Head line of steamers, which were chartered last season to carry cargoes from Brunswick to the United Kingdom, have been engaged in the same trade this year, and are now a permanent arrangement. Naval store shipments hve not been very large during the past thirty days, proportionately speaking, but three large fleets of vessels are on the way and will greatly increase business in that line in the coming months.

The export lumber trade to Spain is now larger from Brunswick than at any time in the history of the port, and is conducted almost exclusively by Spanish vessels. The arrivals of this nationalty have been greatly increasent Each vessel heaves several hun-

increasing of late months, until at presen it has become a matter of much favorable comment. Each vessel leaves several hundred dollars in port and a war with Spair would cut Brunswick out of many dollars from this source.

WRECK ON THE A. AND F. Two Ladies Badly Hurt-Five Cars

Overturned. Fort Valley, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)wreck occurred on the Atlanta and Florida division of the Southern railway on Saturday night, in which five cars and a caboose were overturned about forty miles from this place, near Culloden There were several passengers on board, among the number Mrs. Britt, of this place, who is supposed to have had her collar bone broken. A young lady from Macon, who was going to Roberta, was badly hurt. Mrs. Britt was brought to this place and carried to her home, where she is resting comparatively easy.

Speedy Justice. Clarkesville, Ga., March 15.-(Special.)-One night last week the store of Oaks & One night last week the store of Oaks & Henderson, five miles above here, was burglarized and \$25 in money and some goods stolen. Mr. C. W. Oaks and Constable Monroe Sosebee pursued the burglars and captured one of them, R. R. Evens, near Westminster, S. C., about 2 o'clock Monday morning. They brought him to Clarkeville where court was in him to Clarkesville, where court was in session, and before night he had been indicted, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Later in the week Alf Love, a sixteen-year-old boy, was captured and he, too, was convicted and given four years in the penitentiary.

A Panic Averted.

Tweed, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-Two scholars attending school at the Farmers' academy observed the woodwork surrounding the brick flue through which the rounding the brick flue through which the stovepipe extended on fre Wednesday morning and called the teacher's attention to it. The pupils, somewhat frightened, endeavored to run to the door, but the pedagogue put himself in their way and obstructed their passage. In a voice which indicated his controlling powers he ordered them to stand around, and they at once obeyed the injunction. While they watched him he poured a few tin cupfuls of water and extinguished the fire without any damage. The teacher's presence of mind averted a panic.

Habersham Court. Clarkesville, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-The superior court of Habersham county adjourned yesterday after a two weeks' session. Much business was disposed of,

session. Much business was disposed of, but none of particular public interest. The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against Dr. G. W. D. Patterson, of Demorest, for illegal registering. Patterson has been spoken of as the probable republican candidate for congress from the nirth district. It is claimed he registered last year and had not paid his taxes for the years 1892 and 1893, taking or subscribing his name to the usual oath that he had paid all taxes.

New Railroad Connection for Nashville Nashville, Tenn., March 15 .- (Special.)-The penitentiary commissioners have re-ceived a proposition from Contractor New-ton, of Rockwood, to lease him 250 of the state's convicts to be used in constructing state's convicts to be used in constructing the Tennessee Central railroad. This road is now in the hands of Colonel C. O. Godfrey as receiver, but he has made arrangements with the creditors and proposes to complete the line, which is intended to give Nashville and Knoxville a connection which will be ninety miles shorter than the present route. Mr. Newton will meet President Nixon, of the commission, in Chattanooga and make a formal proposition.

Bitten by a Dog.

Dublin, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—Miss Maud Brantley, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. C. W. Brantley, was

IS IT SMITH,

The "Fly-Away" Leader. Who Was Assaulted in Athens?

OFFICERS THINK HE'S THE MAN

The Story the Negro Tells of the Attack on Him-Seizure of a Dead Man's Liquor.

Athens, Ga., March 15-(Special.)-The that the negro preacher, giving his name as Jones, who was knocked on the head and robbed in this city yesterday, is none other than Rev. Smith, the "fly-away nigger." who has been so journing at Jerusalem arranging for the translation of his followers, and who in journeying thence to Jericho, on a mission of necessity, has now had the misfortune to fall among thieves. The police may be mistaken and the negro imself vows that his name is Jones and that he lives in Atlanta, having a home on the Greensferry road. But at the same time there are circumstances that look very much like his being one of the late ascen-

He first appeared in Athens about nine days ago, the very day after Rev. Smith received his direct call in advance of his followers. He brought quite a sum of money with him to Athens and was negotiating for a piece of property belonging to Madison Davis, colored, of this city. He says he is a bricklayer by trade and a preacher at odd intervals.

He tells a most dramatic story of his mis-fortune. He says that yesterday accut 2 o'clock he was walking along the Northeast ern railroad track near the waterworks, when three white men met him and asked

when three white men met him and asked him for change for a five-dollar bill. He put his hand in his pocket to get the change and one of the men hit him over the head with a rock, knocking him down.

They then robbed him of \$238, and then one of the men suggested that they kill him. This man held him down and jumped up and down on his stomach, while the other two filled his mouth and ears full of sand, and left him for dead.

Two white men who were walking along the railroad track yesterday afternoon say this negro coming down the track picking up sand and putting it in his ears. He told them two negroes had robbed him.

Jones, Smith, or whoever he is, bears on the back of his head a wound that may give him serious trouble, and he says his stomach is convected to the says his says h give him serious trouble, and he says his stomach is punched to pleces where one of the men jumped up and down on it. The police do not take to the negro's story, and on account of his having money and arriving here when he did think he is the ascentionist, Rev. Smith, whose flock is yet awaiting his return from Jerusalem. This negro is about forty years old, black and has a moustache. He says he belongs to all the fraternal organizations.

all the fraternal organ A Curious Seizure. Deputy United States Collector James Meadow was in Athens last night. He reports the most curious seizure he has ever made in the revenue service. Thursday he seized a small keg of corn whisky belonging to Charles Cowan, who was killed by Jann Nolan, in Madison, a few weeks since. The whisky, about ten gallons in quantity, was in the hands of the coroner of Morgan county, who had taken it out of Cowan's buggy. Deputy Collector Meadow says he has seize Deputy Collector Meadow says he has seized illicit whisky in many ways, but never before has he made a seizure of liquor in the hands of a coroner.

Newsy Notes. Editor S. C. Upson, of The Banner, has returned home from a trip to New York. The law department of the University of Georgia has got out its annual catalogue.
Miss Ethel Bryson, of Siloam, is visiting Miss Ciyde Bowden, on Thomas street.
Miss Elizabeth Battles, of Gerard, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. E. T. Brown.
Mr. Wallace, of Atlanta, has been visiting his uncle, Dr. H. N. Harris, of this city.

entered Lucy Cobb institute.

A mad dog bit several cattle near Athens
a few days since and the cattle died of hy-

ATHENS' NEW BUILDINGS. SEVERAL LARGE STOREHOUSES TO BE BUILT SOON.

Transfers of Real Estate-Activity in Athens-A Mill for Lexington Other Athens News.

Athens, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-And still the activity in real estate here goe

Yesterday morning two splendid store houses on Clayton street were sold for \$4,995 and \$4,850, respectively. The property was sold by Mr. R. L. Bloomfield. This week other important sales of real estate for residence purposes will be conducted, and arrangements will be made for the building of a number of handsome

Plans are now being made for the erection at an early date of several large stores in the business portion of the city, and any number of residences are to go up during the spring and summer. bricklayer and the carpenter find plenty

Interest in Odd Fellowship. The interest in Odd Fellowship in Athens is being revived by the members of the three lodges, and new members are being

added every week.
Glenn Lodge, No. 75, has inaugurated a Glenn Lodge, No. 75, has inaugurated a new custom which promises to be very beneficial to members. Each week at the regular meeting of the lodge a member is expected to deliver an oration. In this way the lodge is enabled to hear interestway the longe is enabled to near interesting discussions every week.
The Odd Fellows of Athens are now discussing plans for an enthusiastic celebration of their anniversary, on the 26th of April.

A Mill for Lexington. The people of Lexington are now at work on a movement to erect a large cotton mill there. The movement was started by Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, who met the W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, who met the people of Lexington a few days since and talked the matter over. The necessary capital will be got up, and Lexington will have the new enterprise.

The young men in Lexington who are getting up a knitting mill for that place have succeeded well in their undertaking, and will soon have the mill under construction.

After New Members.

The Commercial Club of Athens, already in fine condition, and having on its roll over 100 members, is not satisfied to stand The Work Will Begin Now.

Mr. D. M. Kenney, the contractor who has in hand the erection of the new dormitory building at the State Normal school, says he will break dirt for the foundation of the building next week. He has purchased all the brick for the new building from Dr. John Crawford, of this city. The work on the new dormitory will go rapidly on, as it will be badly needed before it can possibly be completed. SMASHED A WINDOW.

Arrest of a Thief in Columbus Yester-

day Afternoon.

Columbus, Ga., March 15.—(Specal.)— Henry Anderson, an all-round crook, and a notorious window smasher, was caught in the act of breaking into Pekor's jewelry the act of breaking into Pekor's jewelry store this afternoon. Anderson was captured by Lieutenant Balley and Officer Osburn, who had been notified that the thief was loitering about the rear of the store, having gained admission to the back yard by way of a stairway through the second story of the building.

Anderson is one of the boldest and

shrewdest thieves that ever infested this city, having, on a number of occasions, baffled the officers in their efforts to convict him of crimes of which he was suspected. He is believed to have been a member of the gang which, a short time ago, robbed the jewelry establishments of C. M. Kinsel and C. Schomburg, which was accomplished by breaking the show win dows. He was indicted but was acquitted

CLOSE OF A REVIVAL.

AFTER THREE WEEKS, THE MEET INGS AT AMERICUS CLOSE.

Prohibitionists To Have a Rally in Americus-A New Cotton Mill in Sight-Political Gossip.

Americus, Ga., March 15.-(Special.)-The great revival meeting at the First Baptist church closed today, after a successful three weeks' session. Rev. Dr. Bow, of Euthree weeks' session. Rev. Dr. Bow, or Eu-faula, assisted the pastor, Rev. John B. Turpin. Forty-five people joined the church during the progress of the meeting. Instead of building a new passenger depot here, as ordered by the railroad com-mission, the Central railroad is making a practically new building of the old struc-

ture. Extensive changes are being effected, and with these the building may answer all requirements for several years.

Mr. Carl Bierce, representing the Bierce Compress Company, of New Orleans, is in Americus with the view of erecting, in conjunction with local warehousemen, another cotton compress here. Land for the new press has been purchased, and it will probably be completed before the next crop is moved.

President O. A. Coleman, of the Americus poard of trade, has assurances from a wealthy mill owner in north Georgia tha he will build a cotton mill in this city within a short while. Frequent efforts have een made to induce local capitalists to build a cotton mill here, as this is on of the best points in Georgia for such an nterprise.

The prohibitionists of Sumter county

will have a rally at the city hall Tuesday morning, the purpose being to effect or ganization and agree upon some candidate to support for the legislature. Two or three names have been suggested, but so far the party has not agreed upon any one far the party has not agreed upon any one to support.

Rev. Robert H. Nall, D.D., of the Louisiana presbytery, has written a letter to the church here declining the call to the pastorate of this church. Dr. Nall came here recently from New Orleans upon invitation of the church, and regret is expressed that he will not accept the cell.

is expressed that he will not accept the call.

An effort is being made to have Rev. Sam Jones come to Americus during the session of the state convention of the Epworth League in April, and the hope is generally expressed that he will do so. Mayor A. S. Cutts is seriously ill with an aggravated attack of bronchitis, his condition being such as to occasion some apprehension. City Engineer E. D. Taylor is also very ill with hemorrhagic fever. Dr. J. H. Winchester, who has been very low with pneumonia, is improving, as is County Solicitor Joe A. Ansley, Jr. Many other cases of pneumonia exist here. County Solicitor Joe A. Ansley, Jr. Many other cases of pneumonia exist here. Hon, J. E. D. Shipp has announced liis intention of making the race for solicitor general of the Southwestern circuit, which position is now filled by Colonel James H. Dupree, of Macon county. Mr. Shipp is a leading member of the Americus bar, and will be strongly supported for the office. Mr. J. S. Daniel, a prosperous farmer of Sumter, will make the race for tax collector, as will H. A. Harris, a merchant of this city, and J. W. Mize, the present incumbent, who has had the office for a number of years. The contest for the several county offices, as well as for legislative honors, will be the liveliest in many years.

Mr. Will E. Hawkins, a prominent young Mr. Will E. Hawkins, a prominent young business man of this city and a former offi-cial of the old Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railway, has been tendered the position of state agent for an insurance company, and will remove shortly to At-lanta, where he will make his headquar-

lanta, where he will make his headquaters.

Hon. Allen Fort returned home last night from Washington, where he attended the meeting of the National Railway Commission to urge the claims of the fruit growers of Georgia for reduced rates on shipments to eastern points. It is expected here that Judge Fort will announce his candidacy for congress as Judge Crisp's successor early this week and his friends feel confident of his ability to win the race.

Personal.

Personal.

Captain and Mrs. John A. Davis, of Al-Captain and Mrs. John A. Davis, of Albany, are here on a visit to their daughters. Mrs. Lott Warren and Mrs. Frank Sheffield.

Miss Thurmond, a very beautiful young lady, of Albemarle, Va., is visiting at the home of Rev. Dr. John B. Turpin.

Mrs. Orne and daughter, of Ridgewood, N. J., are spending a portion of the winter season here, guests of Mrs. Charles A. Fricker.

season here, guests of Mrs. Charles A. Fricker.
Mrs. Cecil Gabbett is spending some time in Athens, the guest of friends, and also visiting her daughter, Miss Leo Gabbett, who is attending Lucy Cobb institute.
Miss Mamie Smith has returned to Charlottesville, Va., after a visit of three or four weeks to friends in Americus.

POLITICS IN THE SEVENTH. Indications of a Lively Contest for Of-

fices This Year. rices This Fear.

Calhoun, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—The coming year promises to be one of unusual interest to the voters of the seventh district. That there will be an abundance of candidates there is no denying. A careful forecast of the probable entries in the political arena reveals the fact that all the parties—democrat, republican and populist—will be in the fight, and promise to

make things red-hot in the seventh.

A careful synopsis of the field as it appears today may be summed up as follows:
Judge—Solicitor A. W. Fite, of Cartersville, and Colonel T. R. Jones, of Dalton. Solicitor General-Colonel Trammel Starr, of Dalton, and T. C. Milner, of Carters-

ille. Legislature-J. C. Harkins, Colonel F. A. antrell, J. H. Gordon, W. M. Trimmier Cantrell, J. H. Gordon, W. M. Trimmier and W. D. Fain. Senate—Colonel O. N. Starr and M. V.

Watts.
Ordinary—T. W. Harbin; no opposition.
Treasurer—Dr. J. H. Malone, J. N. F.
Neal and T. M. Ellis.
Sheriff—D. M. Durham; no opposition.
Clerk—Sinclair Mims; no opposition.
Tax Receiver—Neal Keeffe and J. S.
Barton. Tax Collector-T. A. Haney; no opposi-Coroner-C. W. Martin and Frank M.

Smith.
Surveyor—J. A. Fite; no opposition.
The populists will run Charles Burns, Y.
Malone and Elihu Anderson for the
louse. For senate, no announcement. The republicans have about centered on T. J. Dodd, J. H. Bray and J. H. Davenport for the house, but, like the populists, have made no announcement for the senate.

Judge John W. Maddox will be opposed for congress by Colonel W. R. Rankin, of this place, and probably by Judge Milner, of Cartersville.

Carroll's Convention.

Carrollton, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-The democratic executive committee met yesterday and decided to call a mass-meeting for the first Tuesday in April for the purpose of electing a new committee and sending delegates to the state convention.

DEATH OF JIMMIE JOHNSTON. Was Accidentally Shot by a Companion While Hunting.

ion While Hunting.

Marietta, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—Little
Jimmie Johnston, who was accidentally
shot by one of his companions while out
hunting on yesterday, died last night about
7 o'clock. He never rallied from the shock
and loss of blood, which was probably
greater than the physicians anticipated at
first. It is possible that if his companions
had thought to bind his limb and stop the
flow of blood he would have lived, but as

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER LENS GRINDING AND OCULISTS PERSCRIPTIONS

WAS A REVELATION COME NEXT MONTH

Teachers Called In By the Bridges State Convention of Railroad Men Will Investigation Committee.

TO EXAMINE THEIR ACCOUNTS They Were Amazed To Find That They

Had Been Credited with More Than They Received. Rome, Ga., March 16 .- (Special.)-The

revelations of the Bridges investigation committee constitute the sensation of the In winding up the examination of the

accounts yesterday, when Colonel Denny,

of the committee, reached the letter W in the list of teachers the first report that he found was that of "Annie Woodard, Howell's district, 1894, five months, \$220." Mr. Whatley, of the committee, who was checking up, said there was no such teacher on the list for 1894. They then began an invesctigation and soon discovered that the body of the report was in one handwriting and the signature, name of district and indorsement in another. Erasures had been made and the name of the

teacher and the district, as well as the year and amount had been filled in A Startling Explanation. While the committeemen were puzzling their brains over the discrepancies there was a knock at the door and Miss Mary Withers, a teacher for many years in North Carolina district, walked in to see about her report, which she had heard had been tampered with in some manne prejudicial to herself. Colonel Denny showed her the report she had rendered for that district in 1894 and she stated at once that it had been tampered with and that she had not written the signature

report, when she exclaimed with excitement:
"Why, that is a report that I made out for my school in North Carolina district in 1883, but here is Annie Woodard's name substituted for mine and 'Howell's district' 1894,' substituted for 'North Carolina district, 1893.' I am sorry I came."

It was found that Annie Woodard ha never taught in Howell's district, but had taught in Chulio in 1893, at the end of which time she and her husband had left the county because of some crookedness in raising a report. She was a colored teacher and Miss Withers is a white teacher. The \$20 had been drawn from the state and bodily pocketed and charged up against the mythical teacher.

How Checks Were Raised.

- How Checks Were Raised. Annie Wells is a colored teacher in on the districts, and when she called to see about her report the committee found her reports made out for five months in 1893 and four months in 1894. "But I only taught for one month in 1894." said she when the report was chosen

"But I only taught for one month in 1894," said she when the report was shown her, "and look here. Somebody has raised the time that these children attended," pointing to the row of figures, "from twenty days each to eighty days each and given me credit for \$165. I never received any such sum as that, for that school lasted just one month, twenty days."

She was then shown a check which had been raised from \$5 to \$55, in the figures, and written on the face of it were the words "Sity-five," instead of "sixty-five." She swore that \$5 was all that she received, and comparisons at the First National bank showed that she was right.

So careless was the manipulator of the checks that one presented a very peculiar appearance. It had originally been drawn for \$5.50 and raised afterwards to \$16.50. In the written numbers on the face the raiser was so careless that he wrote "sixteen" before the "six," and it reads as raised: "Sixteen" six dollars and 50-100."

The accumulation of testimony is perfectly appalling, and those who have stood to the ex-school commissioner through thick and thin are forced to the conviction that there is more rascality mixed up with the affairs of his office than has ever been unearthed in any office in Floyd county. How They Earned Money.

How They Earned Money.

About a week ago the North Rome Methodist church Epworth League determined to raise a certain amount of money for church purposes. Miss Sadie Morrison advanced the idea of each member raising 50 cents by some novel method.

The other members agreed and since that time the young ladies have resorted to all sorts of methods for raising the money. They have washed, scoured, swept yards, darned socks, sewed on buttons blacked boots and done various odd jobs to earn the coveted vash.

blacked boots and done various odd jobs to earn the coveted cash.

Tuesday evening they are going to give a grand entertainment at the church and each one is going to relate her experience. Some of the most prominent literary and society people in the city are going to take part in the literary and musical features of the programme. A Church for the Christians. The Christians held a large and inter-

The Christians held a large and inter-esting meeting today and the reports were very encouraging for their new church building. Money is coming in and they will begin building a substantial structure so soon as the preliminaries are settled. Floyd County Republicans The Lewis wing of the republican party held another rousing meeting yesterday and put in Dave Walton instead of Chunn

and put in Pare to the executive committee for two years.

The Parker wing held aloof from the meeting and the delegates appointed by them will claim the right to sit in the district and state conventions.

The Lewis men yesterday indorsed Buck and McKinley and indorsed the resolutions passed by the same body February 29th. The livision seems to be permanent in the party here. A Large Democratic Vote.

A Large Democratic Vote.

"I believe that there will be a large democratic vote cast this year," said Tax Celiector John J. Black yesterday. "We generally register about 4,500 voters and I think that under the new registration law, which goes into effect the first time this year, we will register fully as many as usual. The defaulters are not more numerous than usual and those who register this year will vote. There will be no laggards this year, and I am satisfied that Floyd county will stand in the front rank of the unterrified democracy in the coming elections."

A Vast Improvement.

Nearly two blocks of Broad street, the principal thoroughfare in Rome, has been raised above high water-mark since the beginning of the year and a thick coat of macadam has been placed upon the surface. macadam has been placed to face.

This has changed the appearance of the street wonderfully and is a vast improvement. Nearly all business houses on that portion of the street have been raised to the new level and the few that have not will be in a short time.

Fourth avenue, in front of the new government building, has also been graded and heavily macadamized this year and the walk shows up beautifully.

Chased by a Bull. Tweed. Ga. March 15.—(Special.)—A mad, blindfolded bull hearing a negro named Isam Gillis splitting rails in the woods, attacked him Monday. The negro ran off pursued by the beast, but managed to keep out c the enraged animal's way. He is a Jersey bull and victous.

Sam Jones Meetings. The Southern Railway Company has arranged for its train No. 20, on the Atlanta and Fort Valley line, to leave Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon during the continuance of the Rev. Sam Jones meeting, for the accommodation along the line of this road of its patrons. This train will leave on its present schedule, 4 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays. mch 14 2t Be Held in Atlanta.

TO BE AN IMPORTANT MEETING The Grand Chiefs of the Order Will

Probably Attend the Convention.

Union Meeting Yesterday. A state convention of the members of the five standard railroad labor organizations will be held in Atlanta Sunday, April 19th

next. Representatives from every section of the state are expected to be presnt. The grand chiefs of the different orders will be invited to attend the convention and they will either come in person or be represented by one of the grand officers of the respective orders. Two or three of the grand chiefs have already signified a willngness to attend the meeting, which was first suggested several weeks ago, when

four of the great labor leaders were in At-The state convention will consider matters of general interest to the railroad employes of Georgia. It will be a big union ployes of Georgia. It will be a big winds, meeting of the members of the different orders and the railroad men anticipate that much good will be done by the holding of the convention. Several matters of intert to the railroad organizations are to be acted on and the state convention will be

an important one.

The convention was called by a big union meeting of the members of the different railroad labor orders held yesterday after-noon. It was decided to call a state convention to be participated in by the mem-The meeting yesterday was an enthusiasti one and the railroad men will bring to the city a large crowd of their brother em-ployes throughout the state on the date of the convention.

Called by Conductors.

The preliminary union meeting yesterday was called by the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors. That order is taking the initiative in the matter. At a meeting of the division, as has been announced in The Constitution several times, held two weeks ago, a resolution was road men for yesterday afternoon, to consider the advisability of calling a state con vention for the purpose of considering the compulsory arbitration question now pending in the national congress, and any other matters relating to the interest of the railroad men in Georgia. The members of the ollowing orders were invited to attend the

The Order of Railway Conductors. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engin-

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The Meeting Yesterday. A large number of the members of those orders attended the meeting, which was neld in the hall of the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors, on Alabama street. Mr. George W. Evans, of that division, called the meeting to order and stated the objects. Mr. Charles Daniel, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Frank Cook, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Traitmen, was elected secretary, both

road Trainmen, was elected secretary, both efections being une The meeting is said to have resolved itproject to hold a state convention. It is said that a number of matters were distalk about the meeting, except to give out the fact that a state convention had been called. Further than has been published the object of the state convention is known only to the members of the orders named The matter will be taken in charge by a committee from each division of the orders and that joint committee will select a place of meeting of the convention and make such other arrangements as may be neces-

sary. Grand Officers Invited. The grand officers of the orders will be communicated with at once and urged to attend the convention. The gathering will be on the line of the state union meeting being held over the entire country at inter-vals. A union state meeting was recently held at Fort Worth, Tex., at which the and it was so successful that it was decid ed to hold a like meeting in Georgia. It is

ABOUT ENVELOPES. Gummed Flaps Are Made of Plugs' Hoofs.

From The New York Press.

stated unat the meeting will be a largely

Most of us have learned that it is neither good form nor delicate taste to lick a postage stamp. We moisten the envelope instead. It does just as well and is a more cleanly method of affixing the stamp to a letter. Few persons, comparatively, realize that to lick the gummed flap of at envelope is not rice, either. The same objection to licking the stamp applies with more force to using one's tongue on the gum of an envelope flap. It is dangerous
It's a pleasant fiction that envelopes like stamps, are made adhesive by gum arabic, despite the almost prohibitive prices at which the foreign article is sold prices at which the foreign article is sold. The gum found on most envelopes, especially those of the cheaper grades, is made of the hoofs and other parts of worn-out horses. These plugs are cut up for various purposes. The best of them are salted down and shipped abroad-it is said-while the rest are used for soap fat and other things. Certain parts of the animals are made into an especially satisfactory kind of glue or mucilage, and this is used quite largely in the gumming of envelopes.

If the original horse that furnished the glue was free from disease there might be no danger in the gummed envelope, but in most cases where a horse is condemned for the soap factory it is tainted with some one or more of the hundred ailments such as spavins and glanders, that mark worn-out horses for their victims. Hoof disease is perhaps the most frequent trouble with which these nags are af-flicted, and it is not unreasonable to sup-pose that some taint of the disease may be carried along, despite careful boiling in the product. Anyway, even if there were no danger of contamination, it doesn't give one a pleasant feeling to see a pretty

give one a pleasant feeling to see a pretty girl lick an envelope.

One man, according to a California paper, died recently of blood poisoning acquired, it is alleged, from licking envelopes whose gum was tainted with disease. The taint had been carried through all the processes of manufacture, and appeared in the gum on the envelope. Though this seems strange, physicians agree that it is possible, and they advise correspondents to moisten envelopes in other ways than by licking them.

Extra dinner Vignaux's. Strawberries and cream, 25c.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., Monday, March 16th. United States Government Weather Bureau's Forecast for today: Showers; colder.

Middle March did not bring the sleigh bells, but it did bring the violets. All of us are glad of that. Middle Lent now, and the remodeling at the Greater Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. is completed—all finished except the pneumatic tube cash system and a touch of carpentry or painting here and there. This final work can proceed without impeding the progress of busi-

Business!

That's the shibboleth now.

Business is the test-word of the store. Our plans, purposes and doings will be reflected, sharp and distinct, in this column as in a convex mirror.

We've been wooing Dame Fortune with our very best efforts, and the fickle jade has formally yielded and taken her permanent abode with us. Each day adds to the scope and power of our organization. Soundheaded and sound-hearted 'men and women are at the helm. The freshness, the "go," the good spirits and the genius of a highly popular kind are the forces that give such magnificent impetus to the trade here.

Monday and Tuesday, March 16 and 17. Fete days in the Suit department Come today; come tomorrow. Come to see and enjoy. You'll not be urged to buy. All who have an interest in elegant and artistic Spring Dress are invited to be our guests. Stylish matrons, popular debu-

tantes, alert fashion writers, all

who appreciate the-charm of novel.

ty and grace should examine this

beautiful display of

Silk Capes, Two-Piece Suits, Silk Bodices, Separate Skirts.

We are showing Ready-made Garments that have achieved preference in all circles where taste and tone take.

Silk Capes-Products of the master artists of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York. Chic elegancies covered and draped and ruffled with Chiffon, Glace Silk, Jet, Grenadine, Passementerie and

Iridescent Galloons.

\$5.00 to \$40.00 Two-piece Suits, made in the swellest styles out of Serges, Brilliantines, Imported Checks, Mixed Suiting, Novelty Effects, Scotch Melanges and French Cheviots. The Skirts are latest shapes; the Jackets are jaunty and silk-lined.

\$7.50 to \$37.50

Silk Bodices, cut to fit and ideally finished; many of them modeled after the most exclusive Paris importations, The sleeves are right. They come in printed warp Taffetas, figured Dresdens, printed Chinas and Jacquard Gros Grains; all the tony color combines.

\$3.75 to \$20.00

Separate Skirts-a New York or London man dressmaker couldn't fit you neater or snugger; each garment has the right grace, set, sweep and hang; all materials-Crepons Serges, Siciliennes, Figured Brilliantines, Brocaded Satins and Novelty Mixed Cloths.

\$2.98 to \$20.00

Wash Shirt Waists-Fisk, Clark & Flagg makes. Their newest designs. We sell them exclusively in Atlanta. They cost a trifle more than others, but are better in many ways. Embroidered Batiste, Dimity, Madras, French Percale. Zephyr Cloth and the like in plaids, checks, figures, zig-zags and a score of other effects.

\$2.98 to \$3.98

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

stage paid to any address At these reduced rates all subscrip must be paid in advance.

We do not undertake to return rejected
MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution

The Constitution can be found on sale at the fellowing places:
WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine S NEW YORK-Brentano's, corner Broad-way and Sixteenth Street. CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel. DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick, HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros. KANSAS CITY, MO .- Van Noy Bros Do not pay the carriers. We have regu-

10 PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., March 16, 1896.

Washington and the Churches. Occasionally we find in an A. P. A. paper something credited to George Washington which seems to indicate a prejudice on his part against the members of certain Christian denominations.

Fortunately, the father of his country has been vindicated by his own utterances In a pamphlet recently issued by the directors of the Old South church, in Boston, we find that President Washington, in reply to an address from the Roman Catholics of the country, said: As mankind become more liberal they

will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy mem-bers of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the fore-most nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government, or the important assist-ance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is pro-

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind con-While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to jus-tify the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, ani-mated alone by the pure spirit of Christiauity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

In response to a communication from the Methodist bishops he wrote:

It always affords me satisfaction when find concurrence in sentiment and practice between all conscientious men in acknowledgments of homage to the great governor of the universe, and in professions of sup-port to a just civil government. After men-tioning that I trust the people of every denomination, who demean themselves as good citizens, will have occasion to be coneed that I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuing vital religion, I must assure you in partic ular that I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourselves and your religious community.

We have carefully examined every page of the pamphlet and we have found similar letters from our first president to the officials of the German Lutherans. Presbyterians, Baptists, German Reformed church, United Brethren, Episcopalians, Reformed Dutch church, Quakers, Hebrews, Universalists, Con gregationalists and other denomina-

Since this chapter of history has been made public, the A. P. A.'s will never be able to quote George Washington as a friend of their order.

A New Jersey Idea. The New Jersey legislature has passed 3 bill requiring that huckleberries shall

be picked by hand. This is supposed to be for the protec tion of a home industry. Heretofore a

machine has been used which combs off the berries, but this destroys the later products, which are quite valuable. If the New Jersey law is constitu tional we may expect still further inter-

ference with the machinery which now takes the place of so much hand labor. But such a statute cannot stand the It would hamper our inventors and check the development of our industries. Under such a law it would be impossible to operate a cotton-picker in the south, when that machine is perfected. The New Jersey people with their machines can go right ahead without fear of interruption.

Weyler as He Is.

Miss Kate Masterson, of The New York Journal, has succeded in interviewing General Weyler. She did not extract much information from "the butcher." and in fact the general seems to have won her good opinion.

The young lady gives us the following points about the Spanish commander:

A man of middle height advanced to mee me with outsretched hands. The great rength of his face and the massive build of his shoulders were what first impressed themselves upon me. His eyes are bright and are the color of sherry with ice in it. rwise they have a naughty little twin

The hand which clasped mine was finely shaped, cold and firm. The voice in which he greeted me was quick and magnetic. He ushered me to a chair and then sat near

Miss Masterson quotes the general as

We took one woman vesterday. She was ressed in man's clothes and was wielding machete. She is now in Moro castle. se women are fiercer than men. Many of them are mulattoes. This particular wo

No women are harmed. The Spaniards are kinder to Cuban women than the Cubans themselves. There are many Cuban women married to Spanish men, and they make them good and developed the spanish men. em good and devoted husbands each day with petitions, as you have seen them today. I rarely send one away with out granting what she asks.

Weyler assured the correspondent that he was not guilty of the atrocities charged upon him, but he refused to alher to visit Moro castle. He said

humanely and were never shot unless they had been regularly tried and condemned. Then he showed his visitor the pictures of his wife and daughters and paid a high compliment to American vomen.

The Journal's correspondent seems to e convinced that General Weyler is "a butcher" and a "perfect gentleman."

What We Owe.

According to official figures, the min mum private and public debt of the United States for the year 1800 was \$20,227,170,546. Of this sum \$6,200,000,-000 represents the debt of quasi-public orporations, under which head are in cluded railway companies, street railways, telegraph, public water, electric and gas companies, etc. The debts of individuals and private corporations reach a total of \$12,000,000,000, divided as follows: Real estate mortgages......... \$6,019,679,98

Crop liens in the south. 300,000,000
Crop liens outside of the south. 350,000,000
National banks, loans, etc. 1,904,167,351
Other banks, loans and overdrafts.
National, state and local taxes. 1,040,473,013
Other pat private days (asternative)

Total.... \$18,200,000,000 The Scientific American, commenting on these figures, says:

The public debt, less sinking fund, in which debt is included that of the United States, states, counties, municipalities and hool districts, is \$2,027,170,546, which, added to the private debt, makes a total of all kinds for the country of over twenty billions. It is significant that over 58 per cent of the combined debt on farms and homes occupied by owners was incurred for the ourpose of the purchase of real estate The large profits which were realized by the earlier purchasers, or original owners of inside and outside property in and und the rapidly growing cities of the states, encouraged an abnormal amount speculation in this direction during the few years preceding the late crisis. In the mid-dle, and particularly in the western states, this form of speculation, if it was not di rectly contributory to the crisis, certainly served to render it very acute when it came The crop liens of the south are a legacy of the civil war. At its close the farmers ossessed their land and a few mules and ools, but no money. The merchants furnished supplies in consideration of crop liens and mortgages on farm stock. The system thus begun has been continued

rom that time up to the present day.

The loans from banks are obtained on the inderstanding that they are for capital The tax debt and the public debt are in curred "for the maintenance of justice, the promotion of public works and for education." From the above categorical view of the various kinds of debt that go to make up the total for the country, it is seen that fully nine-tenths were incurred in the acquisition of capital and property. Less than one-tenth represents "debts necessitated by misfortune." Next in importance to th question of the amount of debt of the country is the question of the rate of interest upon which the various loans were granted. The average rate of interest on ailroad debts is 4.50 per cent; on street railways, telegraphs, etc., 5.89 per cent; on oans and overdrafts, 6.60 per cent; crop dens outside the south, 10 per cent; crop dens in the south, 40 per cent; making an average on private debts of 6.67 per cent. The rate on the United States public debt

s 4.08 per cent, and on states, counties and municipalities, 5.29 per cent. The average rate of interest on the total indebtedness of the country is 6.44 per cent. In regard to the rate of interest paid on crop liens in the south, our contem-

porary says that extensive inquiries, answered by merchants and cotton buyers who hold such liens, point to the conclusion that the average rate must be as high as 40 per cent, rarely going as ow as 25 per cent, and often going as high as 75 per cent or more!

This is a startling statement, but it would seem to indicate the prosperity of the southern farmers. People who can pay such a high rate of interest must be doing fairly well. The Scientific American goes on to say:

The relatively low rate of 4.08 on the ebt of the United States is partly explained by the fact of its exemption from taxation. ferring to the average rate of interest of 6.60 per cent on real estate mortgages, it should be noted that in the case of farms occupied by owners this rises as high as 7.07 per cent and 7.36 per cent on acre

The percentage of debt to wealth is for: Railway companies Street railways and telephone com-Incumbered farms occupied by own-

. 35.55 cumbered homes occupied by own-Taxed real estate and untaxed mines., 16.71 The whole United States..... 31.10 The total wealth of the United States cor-

sponding to the total debt of over \$20,000,-000,000 is about \$65,000,000,000. The total per capita debt, including both public and private debt, is \$323, or \$1.594 per family of 4.93 persons, as per the census of 1890. In connection with the above classification of the various forms of indebtedness, publie and private, it is satisfactory to learn that there was a total increase of wealth during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 of \$21,395,091,197; the increase for the year 1889 to 1890 being nearly three billions of dollars.

When the people of this section manufacture all of their raw material at home, and become sellers, instead of purchasers, there will be a big change in these figures. Then, we shall see a revival of the good old times when our producers loaned money instead of bor-

A Striking Contrast. Bishop Potter, in a recent sermon,

The growth of wealth and of luxury wicked, wasteful and wanton, as before God I declare that luxury to be, has been matched step by step by a deepening and deaden-ing poverty which has left whole neighborhoods of people practically without hope and without aspiration. At such a time, for the church of God to sit still and be ontent with theories of its duty outlawed

by time and long ago demonstrated to be grotesquely inadequate to the demands of a living situation, this is to deserve the scorn for it, men and brethren, unless you and I and all those who have any gift or stewardship of talents or means, of whatever sort, are willing to get up out of our sloth and ease and selfish dilettanteism of service, and get down among the people who are battling amid their poverty and ignorance -young girls for their chastity, young men or their better ideal of righteousness, old and young alike for one clear ray of the mmortal courage and the imm then verily the church in its stately splent was a girl. dor, its apostolic orders, its venerable rit-ual, its decorous and dignified conventions,

The bishop in these graphic sentences calls attention to a phase of our social conditions which should be thoughtfully that the prisoners were al treated very and prayerfully studied by every Chris-

s revealed as simply a monstrous and in

tian and every patriot. If some co tinue to prosper at the expense and loss of the masses, who are made to suffer thereby, the future of our country is not as bright as it should be and the statesmen of the future will have greater problems to contend with than those which vex us now. It is time for the church to wake up.

Italy and Abyssinia. The Rudini ministry is acting wisely. n negotiating a treaty of peace with

King Menelik. The Italians are not colonizers. When hey occupied a narrow strip along the coast of the Red sea they should have been satisfied. But they pushed on into the interior, and in a short time became involved in a war which has resulted very disastrously to them. Their

only purpose seems to have been con-

quest and their defeat has brought them

no sympathy. The Abyssinian war was started to distract public attention from political roubles at home. Italy is practically bankrupt, and the problems of finance, axation and internal administration have been more than the government could solve. Military excitement was esorted to, and the effort was made to

expand the country's territory. The experiment has turned out to be a miserable failure, and the disciplined Italian troops have been defeated and almost exterminated by the savage wariors of King Menelik. The Italians have had a sharp and well-emphasized lesson, and the best thing for them to do is to make peace with their enemies, even if they have to give up their colonization scheme entirely. They will never be able to send to a distant country a force strong enough to fight a nation with 100,000 armed men in the field.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Association for the Preservation Virginia Antiquities, since its organiza-tion in 1889, has puchased the old powder magazine in Williamsburg, which is now being converted into a museum for co-lonial relics; the home of the mother of Washington, in Fredericksburg, and the historic home of General Nelson, in Yorkconverted into a museum for co town. It now desires to purchase the site of the ancient House of Burgesses, in Williamsburg, in which the assemblies that governed the colonies met after the seat of government was removed from Jamestown, in 1698, and to erect upon it a simple stone, engraved with the names of the eighty-nine members of the assemble who, under the leadership of such men as Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas Richard Henry Lee, Richard Bland, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, fired the torch of patriotism and freedom.

A Louisville special says: "In the law and equity court today Judge Sterling B Toney, who is a great stickler for prompt ness, turned up late, and on presentatio ordered himself fined \$5 for contempt o When his docket had been cleared he remitted the fine and all others of like character that had been imposed o

The publishers of McClure's Magazin have decided to spend \$20,000 for short stories during the coming year. They announce that new writers will be especially welcome. Payment will be made on very liberal scale and it is believed that ing prizes. Stories should run from 2,00 to 6,000 words. The shorter the story the etter chance of success.

The smallpox epidemic in New Orleans ing cities are becoming alarmed.

The proprietors of several newspape dipping bureaus request publication of the fact that all the old-established clipping bureaus perform all their work within their own offices, and do not employ outside collectors of clippings or readers of

PUBLIC OPINION.

Chicago News: It is not at all unlikely the democrats will face this money question with similar crookedness. They did it in 1892 in the wigwam. Bacon himself could not tell whether the democratic money plank of 1892 is for goats or sheep, vellow metal or white metal, bimetallist or monometallism. The Hon, Stepher Grover Cleveland alone has had the cour age to interpret it and stand by the inter-After him comes John G. Car lisle, who never was a goldite until he en tered the Cleveland cabinet. It is this vavering, gyrating, vacillating, straddling policy of parties and leaders that make the honest, earnest citizen sick and list less. The people, absorbed in the pursuits of business and industrial life, look to their statesmen and leaders for honest, intelli gent guidance. Instead of honest and in elligent guidance they get trickery and There is a clamoring demand for statesmen and leaders who do not view the nation's welfare from the stand point of the public trough.

New York Sun: It is full time for con gress to adopt belligerency resolutions that will require the executive to act upon them and, in the event of their failure to accomplish the desired end, to take other mear securing fair play for Cuba, and the establishment there of permanent peace with honor and freedom. No more speech es on the subject are needed at Washing-ton, either in the senate or the house. There ought not to be any further delay in granting to brave and bleeding Cubs the belligerent rights to which she

New York World: The most significant part of the platform, however, is the resolution concerning finance, drawn by Major McKinley himself. It is a "straddle" and an evasion. It is a bid for the support of free coinage men and sound money men alike, and it ought to deceive neither. It declares for "honest money" of "gold, sil-ver and paper," but sets forth no device for getting such money. It declares for "bimetallism," a term which means nothing till it is defined, and it defines the term as the "use of both gold and silver as standard moncy, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an internationa under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals," etc

So Paddy Plays the "Fiddle."

From The Rome Tribune.

Paderewski charged \$500 a minute for five minutes violin performance at a high We don't know how high the tea but the fiddling came pretty den

Will Start with The "Junior." From The Columbus, Miss., Dispatch. Mr. G. F. McCown was made proud this morning by the presence of a twelve-pound reader of The Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. New and the Vice Presidency.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. New has never for a moment thought of being named as a vice presidential caudidate, and such statements emanate from none of his friends. He is not now, and will not be, a candidate for any office,

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Why the Wedding Waits.

sorter thought I'd speak my mind next time I went to see Maria, but-they'll never make a orator

o' me! Fer every time I struck a word I'd sorter choke an' cough, An' that's why I can't tell you when the The weddin's comin' off!

I looked at her a-settin' by the fire blazin' bright-

Her cheeks like two red roses an' her eyes like lakes o' light, An' I think I said 'twas snowin'-kinder

keerless like an' free, An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

The quiet-it got painful; you could hear a feather fall; We was 'bout as interestin' as the shadders on the wall:

But at last I said: "Maria!" an' she turned an' looked at me An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

I'm good at campaign speeches, an' I always win my race; Kin speak my mind in meetin' an' sing "Amazin' Grace!" But when Maria's by my side I lose my

pedigree, An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

If women didn't look so sweet, an' didn't keep so still, P'raps 'twould come as easy as down a hill;

But when I say: "Maria!" she's shore to An' that's why I can't tell you when the

weddin' is to be!

Some Georgia Nuggets. The Bible tells the sluggard to go to the

ant, but in these days most of them go to the father-in-law. The mule is a mighty good critter, but when he has to carry a man and a mortgage he doesn't last long. Grass looks mighty green and handsome, but it never did go good with sweet peas

and watermelons Some folks in this country never know the time of day till the sun's in the middle of the road.

Full of Light. This old world is full of light-Sun by day and stars by night; Sometimes sorrow comes along But it's all mixed up with song,

If it's a sunshiny day, That's my time for makin' hay; If it's rainin', fills my wish-Makes the rivers right for fish. When the snow falls white as foam Then I track the rabbits home; Spring or winter, summer, fall-Let's be thankful for 'em all!

Many of the favorite presidential sons are likely to assume the role of the prodigal son after the next national election. Spring opened with snow in Georgia, but there wasn't quite enough of it to hide the breasts of the daisies.

A Cross-Roads Song. De gray owl call fum de chimbly top:

"Who-who-is-you-oo?" En I say: "Good Lawd, hit's des po' me, En I ain't got ready fer de Jasper sea: De tater's in de groun' en de possum's up

O wait, good Lawd, twell termorrer!" De gray owl call fum de cypress tree: 'Who-who-is-you-oo?

En I say: "Good Lawd, ef you look you'll Hit ain't nobody but des po' me: I'm po' en sinful ez you 'lowed I'd be-

O wait, good Lawd, twell termorrer!" Spring is upon us, for the weather bureau predicts snow, and the man who knows all

An exchange observes that "Georgia to good running ground for the candidates.' Yes, but so many are in the race this season that they haven't room to run.

The Easter Bonnets Don't make 'em like they used to-done

killed with too much style; Fixed up with birds an' flowers till you'd know 'em half a mile; They all look mighty fancy in the big store

winders hung, But they're nothin' like the bonnets that they wore when we was young! How much completer-neater, an' sweeter

Time bonnet shadin' rosy cheeks an' ringlets black an' gold!

Plain-with no fixin's on it, with strings o' white or blue; But a kiss beneath that bonnet was as sweet as honey dew!

Don't make 'em like they used to; yet. the girls that wear 'em seem Almost as lovely as the girls that made our boyhood's dream;

But I almost sigh to see 'em in the big store winders hung. For they're nothin' like the bonnets they

wore when we was young! Items from Billville. The man in the store told our family that the new Easter bonnets "fill the bill," and

now we're shuddering to think the bill is This will be a lively political year in

Billville. There are sixteen offices and six hundred candidates. The man who has political rheumatism in Georgia this year can haldly hope for

a walk-over in the race for office. When the office seeks the man nowa days it doesn't have to walk ten steps from

An Alabama View of It.

From The Columbus Ledger.

A free silver man told me today that the large majority of votes for Johnston, in Morgan county, Alabama, was no surprise to him. He said that if the question was left to the people to settle, the government would be coining silver free inside of a month. The mass of the people, he re-marked, are naturally in favor of silver, for the mass of the people see and use nothing but silver. And why? said he. For the simple reason that gold has stopped being the money of the people, and has become the money of the syndicates, and the speculators, and manipulators of stocks and bonds, and they have even compelled the government to go into a business where money alone is the article bought and the article sold, buying gold today to be sold tomorrow, issuing paper redeemable in gold, and buying gold to redeem the paper, ignoring the metal which has been current sirce the world was made.

This man seemed to be so enthusiastic over the subject, that I questioned him

"Why," he said, "It does sound so ridiculous to me to hear the people sporting about sound money and the gold standard,

who do not see a plece of gold once in five years, who hardly know the color of the metal, and yet because they are in some way connected with, or led by some of way connected with, or led by some one who owns a lot of bonds, they shout when he shouts, and when he says thumbs up, thumbs go up, and when he says thumbs

down, down they go."

He further remarked: "It is also ridicuous to hear so much about sound money when no body uses what they call sound money. All the so-called sound money is tied up, sealed up, boxed up, and double locked and barred up in the banks, and has ceased entirely to be the money of the people. It is the money of the favored class, and when they get it, they hold on

to it like grim death to a dead negro.
"It seems to me," said he, "that if they
wish to make it the popular money,
they would put more of it in circulation;
nothing is popular that is unfamiliar to the

"Another thing." said he. "which those who are in authority had just as well re nember, is that neither party has honestly tried to find and put into practical use a money question, and you may be sure that the mass of the people, the voters, have pondered deeply over it, and that all of them are not fools. There have been, and still are, many means in use to eduof the situation. The question has so ably, and so freely discussed, both in the newspapers and on the rostrum, that the people's eyes have been opened to the true situation, and while the majority are nute in voice, they will speak in tones that will be heard the world over when the time comes to vote. And that is the very thing the politicians are dreading, and many of them are hedging day after day, as they see the handwriting on the wall. They are looking for a Daniel to translate for them, but the people are silent, and are only waiting for a chance to speak.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Chicago Post: Spain ought to realize by this time that she has all that she can at tend to in Cuba alone. Boston Herald: If the Spaniards are quick tempered they are also quick to apologize for any indignity. The Barcelona incident

ttests this fact. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A motto car be found in Shakespeare for every type of character. That for General Weyler oc curs in Coriolanus: "There is no rcy in him than there is milk in a male

object to Senator Vest's calling Spain 'toothless old wolf, who cannot retain her single remaining cub." President Cleve land might send Vest to Spain in place of Hannis Taylor, and thus get even with him for some of his silver speeches.

THE OHIO MONEY PLANK.

The McKinley firancial plank is coon tran, which caught "em a-comin and a-goin'."—New York Evening World. Perhaps this utterly absurd utterance which is simply a paraphrase of worn-out currency shuffles, but which, nevertheless, is the sole declaration of the platform having a paraphrase of the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the little with the sole declaration of the platform having a recombinate of the sole declaration of the platform having a ing any semblance of vitality and timeli-ness, and which will have to be accepted as ex-Governor McKinley's position on currency question, will satisfy enlighte in or out of congress, he is permitting him-self to become a victim of his own delusion. -Philadelphia Record, democratic.

COUNTING McKINLEY'S VOTES.

When it comes to counting chickens be fore they are hatched, the promoters of the McKinley boom are mighty enterprising fellows.—Buffalo Courier.

McKinley seems to have got into the dangerous position of being a favorite against the field, and in horse races this generally ends with being beaten.—Milwaukee Journal. An eastern exchange asserts that \$100,000

have already been expended in behalf of McKinley's nomination. Considering the amount of work accomplished the amount seems ridiculously small.—Kansas City

NO MORE FOOLISHNESS.

It pains us to note that .Dr. Nansen's per ormances lately are not up to the promises of his press agent.—Chicago Dispatch. If Dr. Nansen wishes to hold his top-of-column, next-to-pure-reading-matter posi-tion he will have to hustle in some more opy.-Kansas City Journal.

copy.—Kansas City Journal.

It is developed that the story of Nansen's discovery of the north pole originated in an out-of-the-way place in Siberia about the time it was learned there that his expedition had started. When a few fishermen get a scoop on the telegraph service their achievement may be properly regarded with suspicion.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Halstead on Cuba.

"I suppose that God knows what will come out of this Cuban revolution," said Murat Halstead at the Arlington hotel last night, "and that is the profoundest tribute one can pay to omniscience, for the wisdom of man cannot see further than the rainy season, which begins in a month or six weeks. I have been in Cuba for six weeks as a commissioner for a New York journal. I think that I enjoyed the confi weeks as a commissioner for a New ournal. I think that I enjoyed the lence of both parties and got a pretty dence of both parties and got a pretty good idea of the situation. There is no disputing the fact that all Cuba is in rebellion just as much as the population of Virginia was during our civil war, and it is a shameful injustice to assert that the revolutionary sentiment is limited to desperadoes and negroes. I met in Cuba ladies and gentlemen as cultivated and refined as you can find anywhere in the world, who are just as bitter and rebellious toward Spain as the men who are under arms, but they lack an opportunity to make a demonstration. I became satisfied, too, that the population of Cuba is capable of self-government, but they now sit hopeless, with an equal fear

A Beautiful Tribute. From The Washington Post. "I contend that no more beautiful epitaph was ever penned than that written by President Andrew Jackson regarding his wife, said Captain Sam Donelson, of Tennessee at Chamberlin's, and he took from his pocket a scrap of paper that he has carried for many years. Captain Donelson is a grand nephew of the wife of Old Hickory, but everybody will subscribe to the beauty of the words written in her memory: "Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died December 22, 1828, aged sixty-one years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing her temper amiable and her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpre-tending methods. To the poor she was a nefactor, to the rich an example and t the wretched a comforter. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good; a being so gentle and yet so vir-tuous, slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could

The Bellicose Spirit.

but transport her to the bosom of her God.'

From The Chicago Record. It may be remarkable as a sign of the times that the great work undertaker some time ago by the international peace ocieties does not seem to be progressin very fast. The war scares are not necess rily indicative of this tendency. But the national policies now being outlined throughout the world are consistently or-

dered with reference to fighting.

In Great Britain a gigantic navy is to be increased still further. Germany's new military laws are bringing largely increased

Russia is rapidly strengthening her mili States, with a traditional policy of peace is strengthening its coast defenses and talking of getting larger naval equipment

and an increased army. If this old world is any nearer the international peace millennium than it was 100 years ago, there is nothing in the military policies of the nations to show it.

A Bad Policy.

From The Athens Banner.
The Macon Telegraph, having opposed the one convention idea and gone down with the defeated, now sees the hand-writing on the wall and bewails the fact age plank in the state platform. Taking it that Georgia is going to put a fre for granted that the national convention will be for gold standard, The Telegraph urges the state convention not to tou on the financial plank at all. That would be a bad policy and endanger success in the state campaign, and besides we are not so sure of the correctness of the political prophecy of The Telegraph that the national democratic convention will de diare for the gold standard. It seems Th Telegraph was mistaken about the strength of the one convention idea and it may be mistaken again.

Senatorial Extravagance.

From The New York World.
There are ninety senators. They have 353 employes to wait upon them at a cost of about \$482,000 a year. That is to say each senator, besides his salary of \$5,000 a year, must have attendance costing \$5,355 a year. There are 121 clerks to committees, etc. in a body numbering only ninety persons. There are fifty-two laborers, though no body can imagine what labor they perform There are fifteen policemen, though the senate end of the capitol is fully guarded

by the capitol police.

Senator Chandler has rendered a public service by calling attention to this mon-strous extravagance. It is an abuse of large proportions, and it is made worse by the fact that most of the money is paid to for purely nominal services. In other words the senators are quartering their families nual expense of nearly half a million do lars to the taxpavers

The exposure ought to compel a reform.

The South's Strength.

From The St. Louis Republic. In an address full of facts and figures concerning the resources of the south, ex-Senator Walsh, of Georgia, makes this surprising statement: "Alabama alone has more coal and iron and ten times as much standing timber as the state of Pennsyl

The purpose of this illustration was to the future manufacturing develop ment of the south. Notwithstanding the south's distinct advantages in inexhaustible supply of fuel and raw material the one state of Pennsyl-

ufactories than the combined southern With new harbors and an increase population the south must eventually wrest ich of the manufacturing business the east. This favored section has for the first time since the formation of the union become aggressive in its business methods It is drawing population from the north

its possibilities, the south will not be con

vania has \$300,000,000 more invested in man-

tent to stand still. Its chief fortune is the

west and factories from the east.

A Suggestive Word. From The New York Sun.
Having encountered the word "poppy ock" in a letter written by an American Mr. Labouchere's Truth asks this not par

ticularly sophisticated question: ace of my American admirers, but what is poppycock? There is nothing I admirabout our kin beyond the sea than their capacity for enriching the nothe tongue with new and suggestive terms. As a journalist, poppycock strikes me as highly promising addition to our limit vocabulary. Hence my desire for enlighten

The word is suggestive enough, but it can hardly be called new. It belongs to the silurian age of slang, and is already in the dictionaries. The grandsires of the present generation of Americans found it use ful sometimes when they read reports of occeedings in Exeter hall Ponnycock is still produced on a large scale in Downing street. Does Mr. Labouchere really suppose that he does not know the article when he sees it? No man in the United Kingdom has a sharper eye for it than he

The Right View.

From The New York Journal. It is hardly a moral question, but in so far as it is, the right is on our side, for it is with Cuba. As was said the other day in the briefest speech of the debate in the house of representatives, a people struggling to be free is always right. We cannot look upon the struggle with indifference, nor, if the contest occurs at our very doors, do we need to cast about for reasons to justify our intervention. We have set th example of freedom; its contagion has run like a flame over two continents. If Cuba is near enough to be accessible to the ligh and heat of it we owe her a duty that it not prescribed in any code of interna-tional obligations that can be found in the archives of the Spanish legation at Washington.

Twenty Years Behind Georgia. From The Nashville Sun.
We heartily approve the proposition to hold a Southern States exposition at Chi-cago, and if Tennessee will wake up and get in the procession she will soon twenty years behind Georgia, because she has foolishly stood still and trusted to her natural advantages without making any effort to make the world understand them. She must advertise her resources if she expects to develop and grow with her sisr southern states. Her own exposition at Nashville and the Southern States exposi tion at Chicago afford her the present opportunity to regain the prestige and position which she has lost by a niggardly policy in the past.

In the Way He Shouldn't Go.

From The Savannah News.

A tenth district contemporary says Governor Atkinson's trip to Washington has "got the politicians guessing." But really, there does not seem to be any reason for inquisitiveness or anxiety. For does not the governor himself say that he went to Washington in order that his son might see congress at work? Like many another father he flatters himself that he is rear-ing a congressman. It is a little tough on the boy if his father has got any such career laid out for him. But the boy probably doesn't know it yet.

From The LaGrange Graphic.

Gold is now at a premium, and this under the great and glorious and glittering gold standard! What becomes of the argument of the goldites that free silver would force gold to a premium? It has already got there when the wagon of finance had golden wheels. Even the Hon. Henry G. Tur-ner, with his 18-carat gold-filled and solidly warranted intellect, will have some little trouble in getting its machinery sufficiently oiled to strike a plausible excuse for this.

In the Right Direction.

From The Sparta Ishmaelite. Governor McLaurin has urged the Mississippi legislature to enact a law to prevent the making of gold contracts in that state. It is a move in the right direction.

SLEEPS IN OAKLAND

The Remains of Judge Fain Were Laid to Rest Yestirday.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES

A Large Concourse of His Sorrowin Friends Followed the Casket to Its Last Resting Place.

Reneath the sod of Oakland the remain of Judge John N. Fain were tenderly has to rest yesterday afternoon.

The last rites were conducted from the Central Presbyterian church and a large concourse of friends who had loved him h life crowded the church to honor him

The services were conducted by D Strickler, who delivered a feeling serme touching briefly upon the life of Jude Fain. The text was from Romans and Dr. Strickler preached upon the tribulations of Paul. Paul said that he glorie in tribulations; that in distress and hard ships he really found happiness and tonsolation. Dr. Strickler said that the deci ration of Paul was very strange and be doubted if there were many Christians

He spoke at length upon the trib tions which beset the path of God chosen. "This life," said he, "is fill with tribulations, but notwithstand these, there are to be found hope pleasure and happiness" He said pleasure and happiness" He said the Judge Fain was a good man, a man prayer and usefulness and that the ch st one of its best pillars in his death "Several years ago these was conduc in this church a secret prayer said Dr. Strickler. "Just who started that meeting will probably rever be known but probably Judge Fain a the origina tor of it. A body of consecrated Chris tlans gathered together and prayed dall church. Others joined this little band of workers and there followed a gracious

"One cold, bleak, rainy day a member of the church who had been told of the bad and it was dark and gloomy bot within the building and on the outside.

The door was slowly opened and in the room was but one man. He vas kneelh in prayer. That man was judge Fal That was the way in which he works Quietly and unostentatiously, He was unost consecrated and powerful man."

Upon the pulpit with Dr. strickler was seated Dr. Alexander, who was the pastor of the church to which Judge Fai belonged in Tennessee many years ago Dr. Alexander closed the inpressive ser vice with prayer. He referred in touc words to the useful life wiich had jus been brought to a close.

The choir sang sweetly "The Home Ove There' and "Nearer, My Gid, to Thee."
The church was filled wib sorrowing friends who had known and loved Judg

Judge Fain was a member of the Mi sonic order and the Masons scorted the remains from the house to the church and from the church to the cemears. Judge Fain had been county school con missioner for several years and had just been re-elected for a term of four years. Just before his death Judge Fain was very feeble and no doubt he relized that the days of his life were numbered.

"I am not well." said he several day

ago to a friend, "and I have bean to fee that my health is gone and that my deal

is rapidly drawing nearer. My ite has been spent in active labor and I have been very busy at all times, yet I have not falled to attend my church and read my Bible. Religion has done more for me than all else combined, and if I am son to I believe I am ready. In fact, I at anx Frequently just before his

his friends told that he knew the and was Commissioner Glenn's Tributa Editor Constitution-On my ret see in your columns the announcement of Judge Fain's death. I beg that ye wil allow me to say just a word in the memory of this good man. tunately for ourselves and for th

Times without number I have stood Times without number I have soos; victed before an open grave because of uttered messages that might have he the living, but have only a hollow mournful meaning in the presence of dead. So I feel today as I come to

a tender tribute upon the bier of the god man that has gone.

He simply fell asleep, the paper said it was a fit and gentle closing of a quiel, gracious and beautiful life. It was met that the end should come so peacefully was simply good. The office which he held,

in my judgment, as God see it, it is the highest State School Con

The Yellow Dog Er-From The Dodgeville Chroni

It seems that whenever a polical part gets so strong that its leaders hink the could elect a yellow dog if it wer normal ed, then they all begin to act like the no

have ever been either before of the war. The Times is making a sly dis What We May Expect.

From The Chicago Trabune. The prospect is now that the Keel motor and Dr. Garner's simian dictionary will be turned loose on the world about the sime time.

Discussing the Condition. From The Brunswick Times-Adertise.
The Chattanooga Times insists that the people of the south are better off ban the people of the south are better off ban the people of the south are better of ban the people of the south are better of the banks of the people of the south are better of the banks of the south are better of the banks of the south are better of the s

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Rev. Sam Jones

Proceeds

PREACHES

A Stinging Ser

AN UNPRECEDENTE Last Night's Multitude-

Ha Services today At Trinity b

At the First B 10:30 a. m. At the taberr Tuesday, 3 p. for the daughte

only. Sam Jones gav yesterday afterno The largest cr nacle assembled so vast a multiti Atlanta before. People hung or indows. Thou dust floor during Sam Jones atta tions. He was v

lent denunciation

ing an effort. When he had i dation to his disto wade in in ea and looked abou "This thing's me," he said. I off his long blad his shirt sleeves There was app tabernacle. This clapping and du Mr. Jones empha sweeping gesture At various par was interrupted He took for

"What I have "There are the have to do with ever—these are God. "Conscience is in my bosom co and approving we man who never of an outraged which will not I hang my head world is gay al "Record—As to

"Record—As to have a e deeds of the hood the deeds of hood to the record is as mu-arm. The surge but it is still soldier whose thirty years as hand is as trul can feel my flas twitch as really there.

"So my record and is insepara "God is the have to do—Go of our heads at fall in the thick warrant. warrant.
"Man is a r involves trial a Judgment is a in common par ment of an issu-means the deci when the liar

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each go his ow Atlanta and ev the judgment b made the poet Nor all of "When a ma escape punishm second, by tes Justice may be at the very the the law and fig jury, or buy

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OAKLAND

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NERAL SERVICES

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Oakland the remains were tenderly laid church and a large who had loved him in

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be found hope and less" He said that llars in his death. mver be known, in was the origina-consecrated Chris-and prayed daily this little band of

rainy lay a member ad been told of these to the church door nt. The weather was rk and gloomy both and on the outside. was udge Fain. which he worked. tiously, He was a h Dr. strickler was man years ago. ne inpressive serfe which had jus

Masons scorted the years aid had just term of four years.
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said he several days
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as men see it. The labor was ngly small. Yet, and the angels and he holiests a mission and to those men love him. and the chilbeydd expresse telchers and d who honored simple tribute ords rannot go the may be delight to cherss name and a ely.

LENN.

A SERMON IN SHIRT SLEEVES

Rev. Sam Jones Takes Off His Coat and Proceeds to Business.

PREACHES TO MEN ONLY

A Stinging Sermon Delivered at the Tabernacle.

Last Night's Sermon Drew Out Multitude-What the Evangelist Had To Say.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CROWD WAS PRESENT

Services today-At Trinity by Mr. Jones at 10:30

At the First Baptist by Mr. Stuart at 10:30 a. m. At the tabernacle 3 p. m. and 7:30

Tuesday, 3 p. m., at the tabernacle for the daughters of Atlanta. Ladies

Sam Jones gave a sermon to men only yesterday afternoon.

The largest crowd ever seen in the tabernacle assembled to hear him. Seldom has so vast a multitude gathered at one time in People hung on the rafters. They sat in

windows. Thousands stood on the sawdust floor during the entire sermon. Sam Jones attacked all classes and conditions. He was wide sweeping in his virulent denunciations. He was evidently mak-

ing an effort When he had finished the scriptural foundation to his discourse and was preparing to wade in in earnest he stopped suddenly and looked about.

This thing's warming up too much for me," he said. In an instant he had jerked off his long black coat and walked out in his shirt sleeves.

There was applause from all parts of the tabernacle. This act was greeted by handclapping and during the rest of the sermon Mr. Jones emphasized his strong points by sweeping gestures in his shirt sleeves. At various parts of the sermon Mr. Jones was interrupted by loud handclapping.

He took for his text John xix, 22:

"What I have written I have written." "There are three things," said he, "we have to do with yesterday, today and for-ever-these are conscience, record and

Conscience is that voice ever speaking in my bosom condemning what is wrong and approving what is right. Where is the man who never felt the pains and pangs of an outraged conscience? It is that which will not let me sleep and makes me hang my herd in shame when all the

Record-As truly as I have a conscience have a record. This record is deeds of my life from childthe deeds of my life from child-hood to the present time. My record is as much a part of me as is my arm. The surgeon may remove the arm, but it is still there. An old confederate soldier whose arm was buried in Virginia thirty years ago to me: "My arm and hand is as truly there as it ever was. I feel my flagers move and the muscles tch as really as if the arm was still

and is inseparable from us. "God is the third fact with which we tive to do-God, who numbers the hairs our heads and will not let the sparrow fall in the thicket until He signs its death

"Man is a moral agent, Moral agency involves trial and necessitates judgment. Judgment is a forensic term and means, n common parlance, the equitable adjustment of an issue. In the Biblical sense it means the decree of the last great day, when the liar shall have told his last lie, when the drunkard shall have taken his last staggering step, when the adulterer shall have committed his last nameless

When we leave this building we shall each go his own way, but every street in Atlanta and every path of earth leads to the judgment bar of God. It was this that made the poet say:

Nor all of death to die!"

"When a man is arraigned for a crime there are three ways by which he may escape punishment. First, by force of law; second, by testimony; third, by pardon. Justice may be defeated in earthly Jourts at the very threshold. A man may violate the law and fly away, or bribe the grand jury, or buy the judge, or pack the jury, There are many ways in which he may es-

"A prisoner is acquitted by force of law when there is no law against the offense with which he is charged, or the jury may acquit him by reason of insufficient testimony. But it he is condemned by law and testimony the only hope he has to escape punishment is through pardon. "If the jurisprudence is the same in the next world as in this, then your only hope for escape is through pardon, for the law and the testimony alike convict you.
"You cannot defeat justice in the world

to which you are going. If I fly to the uttermost parts of the earth or make my bed in heil God is there. Every man must stand before the judgment bar of God. He will burn down the world and sift the ashes but that he will have you there. You can't bribe the jury or corrupt the judge. You cannot defy the authority of

ashes but that he will have you there. You can't brice the jury or corrupt the ludge. You cannot defy the authority of the great God. There are only three ways by, which you can escape the punishment which God meets out to the sinner on that day. First, by being innocent of any transpersosion of law; second, by insufficiency of testimony; third, by the mercy of the sways. You are guilty and the testimony proves it. Your only hope, then, is many hope and the content of the whole. One sin will cut you have offended in one point you are fullty of the whole. One sin will cut you hose from God. A boat is chained to a tree out yonder on the Chattahooche fiver and locked. I have lost the key. It is not necessary to cut every link in the chain.

"By the deeds of the law no man is justified.

"By the deeds of the law no man is justified.

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"By the deeds of the law no man is justified.

"By the deeds of the law no ma

and read it out this afternoon it would run you out of this town.

"What is my record as a preacher? I had rather stand in heaven with a record as a faithful preacher than to be the tallost archangel there. I had rather stand before God as an infidel than to stand there as a cowardly, time-serving, cringing minister. Is life so dear or peace so sweet that I must buy it with peridy or purchase it with unfaithfulness? It is an inspiration to me as a preacher when I realize that I have a soul in my own body. God bless every minister in Atlanta, but you carry responsibilities that an angel might run away from. A faithful minister is God's sentinel. I am willing to be called a buffoon, a cheat, a fraud, but let me be true to God. Some preachers have taken no stock in these meetings. I ask in as kind a manner as I should, and I want to hear them say why they hands off and won't go to the tabernacle and help Sam Jones save souls. I am a small factor. I don't care what they say about Sam Jones. When it comes to propriety and decency, I can go into their pulpits and preach as nice and as rhetorical a sermon as any of them, but what good will it do? When it comes to propriety I give them the blue ribbon, but when it comes to honesty and sincerity I yield to no man.

"Engine No. I at the roundhouse at Nashville is bright, beautiful and clean as it can be; it is reserved for the president, and is used only about once a month, but the old ten-wheeled mogul pulls forty loaded freight cars and is full of dust and

dent, and is used only about once a month, but the old ten-wheeled mogul pulls forty loaded freight cars and is full of dust and soot and grease. I can keep as clean as any of you, but it is not a question of whether I keep clean, but of whether I'm doing the work. If you nice preachers will go down with me to the very gates of hell and couple on to a hundred old sinners you will come out as dirty and greasy as I am.

greasy as I am.
"I am fishing for sinners. If they won't bite at a grub worm I put on a minnow. If I can't catch them with a minnow. I take a seine. If I can't bag them with a seine, I muddy the pond and when they rise to the top to get breath I kill them with a settlek.

"Let's come on down the line. What is "Let's come on down the line. What is your record as an elder, steward, vestryman? There is not a species of sin in this town that members of the church are not connected with. One of your biggest saloons is owned by a member of the church. It is enough to make the devil hide his black face under under his black wing. I am going to tell you the truth. Because I am thick with you down on the streets you needn't think I won't skin you rabbit fashion.

"You members of the church have your

You members of the church have your "You members of the church have your card parties and dancing parties and when I jump on you, you say, 'I have nothing to do with it.' You damnable old hypocrite; you have got to quit some things or go to hell. I'll venture to say half the stewards and deacons and elders will run anything provided it is respectable, if there is any money in it. If I was running a soap fartory I wouldn't buy your carcas. (Great laughter.) Whenever I leave my text and get down with my crowd, then I get indecent.

get down with my crowd, then I get indecent.

"Come on down the line. As a private member of the church what is your record? You wrote, you spoke, you voted, you worked for whisky to come back to Atlanta. I had rather a train robber would come to my town to live than a saloon keeper. When I get too hot for you, get up on your hind feet and shoot back at me. I have drunk liquor, but I never saw the day when I would vote for it. I understand the saloon keepers say that drinking is cut off 50 per cent since these meetings began.

"Private members of the church, what is your record? How about your fraudulent off 50 per cent since these meetings began.

"Private members of the church, what is your record? How about your fraudulent transactions? Moody is a grand man, and you say if I preached like Moody you would come out to hear me, but you did not come to hear Moody. If you give me a fair chance and the good women will help me I will have your hide in a tan vat. I can preach as decent a sermon as any man, but if I was to keep preaching decent sermons I would do no more good than some of you. I always preach on a level with my crowd.

"What is your record as a father? You get close to me there. You havn't gone home in five years, some of you, without the stench of whisky on your breath. All some men lack of being demijons is wickers around them. You whisky drinking sot, you ain't fit to be the father of a litter of pupples. If what I say is true you ought to quit. If not, you ought to kick me off the platform, but I think you will find it easier to quit.

"I never ask any one to indorse or agree what me. If I should ask you to indorse me I am afraid you might ask me to indorse you, and I could not do it.

"What is your record as a husband? I believe in the single standard. A man's wife has got as much right to be bad as he has. A fellow that will marry a sweet woman, and when she has borne him children and lost her bloom and beauty, from the cares of domestic life—a fellow that will leave his home and seek the charms of other women, is the vilest wretch that God lets live. You dirty dog, you ought to be in the chaingang. I don't know who you are, but every man knows his number. "What is your record as a lawyer? A clean lawyer is a benefit to a town, but one of the shysters who will do a dirty trick for \$5, and say I did it as an attorney—

one of the shysters who will do a dirty trick for \$5, and say I did it as an attorney—well, I guess when he gets to hell he will say I came here as an attorney.

"What is your record as a doctor? A clean, decent, upright doctor stands next to a preacher, but that skeptical, jackassical little pill roller that has found out there is no hell—oh my! You blear-eyed little didt, if I wanted to kill you I would catch you and drop you on my finger nail and mash you like I used to do other animals when I was a boy." I was a boy."

Mr. Jones concluded his sermon with an eloquent peroration. Hundreds shook his hands and nearly the whole crowd arose in response to his proposition for a cleaner, better life.

Sam Jones at Night.

The great effort of the afternoon did not seem to diminish the nerve force of the evangelist last night and he preached to a vast audience. text was: "What wait I for? My

He began by saying that "most people expect to be religious at some time, but are waiting for something.
"Some are waiting for time. They say

it is a momentous question to decide. Any nan with a grain of sense can decide at bad; to be drunk or to be sober. If I was waked up in the middle of the night and had only got one eye open I could tell before I opened the other which I had rather be, a Christian or a sinner. It is no use to wait for time. "Some are waiting to get the church

right. You old sinner, you will be burning in hell, it may be, a million of years be-fore the church gets right. Among Christ's disciples one was a devil. Now if we can find a church with one in twelve that is a hypocrite we have the church just as hypocrite we have the chief just as Christ started it. These fellows say that the hypocrites in the church are in their way. It is impossible for anything to be in your way unless it is ahead of you or you want to back up against it. A hypocrite can never be in your way unless he is cheef of you

with when I started out. I started from Atlanta to Chattanooga once. I stepped around to get a view of the engine as I generally do. The engineer asked the fireman if he had steam enough to start with. The fireman said: 'Yes.' I looked at the steam gauge and saw it registered eighty pounds pressure. I wondered why he was going to start with so little steam, but I soon found out that the engine in motion generated steam faster than when it was standing still. So it is not necessary to have more than enough religion to start with. The faster we go the more steam we get. The grace of God is like repair shops along the routes of immigrants across the country. When a wagon would break down it could be reis like repair shops along the routes of immigrants across the country. When a wagon would break down it could be repaired at the nearest shop. When I first started out I was constantly breaking down and being repaired. I used to be afraid that the shops would not hold out to the end. I was once present when an aged Christian was dying. I asked if he was almost there. He said yes, he was just about to step over. I asked if the shops held out to the end. He answered: 'Yes, brother, I have just been in for repairs.'

'Yes, brother, I have just been in for repairs.'

"'What wait for? Because my hope is in God. If my hope was in the church or wife or friends or angels I would be disappointed, but my hope is in God. A man is a strong as the thing be commits himself to. If you were to start across the Atlantic in a paper box ou would be just as strong as the paper box. If in a mighty Cunarder you would be as strong as that strong ship. Commit yourself to God and you will never go down. You will have His strength to hold you."

At the conclusion of the service a great crowd went forward for prayer and some estimated that 100 signified their intention of joining the church.

A SUNDAY FEAST. POLICE STATION PRISONERS TREATED TO A DINNER.

Negro Stole Several Fine Fowls and They Were Cooked and Given to the Prison Unfortunates.

Charley Lester is a chicken thief. The est evidence against him to that effect that when arrested yesterday morning he had seven as fine fowls in his possesthe circumstances of the case demonstrate conclusively that Charley yanked the fowls

rom some one's roost.

By the capture of the darky and the re covery of the fowls the unfortunates in the police station yesterday enjoyed a very fine chicken dinner. The owner of the chickens could not be found and it was decided by Chief Connolly that the prisoners day dinner. He sent the fowls to a restaurant in the vicinity of the station house ing manned. Delicacies were secured and for the first time on record the prisoners things for a Sunday dinner.

Some of the old-timers in the prison congratulated themselves on the fare and they resolved immediately to manage to spend every Sunday locked up. The chicken thief was given his part of the spread and he appeared to be contented with his lot, although a term in the chaingang confronted him. Officers Bedford, Moncrief and Abbott, the latter of the mounted department, captured Lester. The dinner was in the nature of a feast for the prisoners and a unani of thanks was extended to Turnkey Dob bins by the unfortunates.

COPPERFIELD MEETS.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF THE NEWSPAPER CLUB.

Mr. Charles Daniel Elected Secretary of the Organization-Other Work of Interest Done.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Copper field Club was held yesterday, and several matters of interest were looked into. Upon the resignation of Mr. Julian Harris, as secretary, Mr. Charles Daniel, of The Contsitution, was elected to the office. Mr. Daniel is one of the most active mem bers of the organization and his election work. Hereafter the club will hold a business session on the first Tuesday in every

HE IS NOT DEAD.

month at 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Ike Shepard Corrects a Gruesome

Report About Himself. Mr. Ike Shepard, a brother of Patrol-man Shepard, of the police force, who for some time has been superintendent of the Venable quarry at Lithonia, is not dead as is supposed by many citizens of that place. A report has been circulated in Lithonia that Mr. Shepard had died not the case. He is alive and in the best

of health. Several weeks ago Mr. Shepard was taken sick in Lithonia and he was com-pelled to give up his work for a rest. He came to Atlanta and has been recuperat-ing here, living with his father at 11 Yonge street. He was quite sick for a time and by some means a report reached Lithonia that he had died. The friends of Mr. Shepard were alarmed by the report and several of them have written to Atlanta asking if it was true that the popular superintendent was no more. Mr. Shepard was seen last night and is still in the land of the living. His health

FOR REPUBLICAN DELEGATES. The Fight Is Going on Merrily in Several Districts.

and all right.

Several counties in the first, seventh and eleventh district chose republican dele-gates on Saturday and the reports from these districts indicate that the McKinley men are still getting in the fine work. Telegrams to The Constitution from its correspondents state that Paulding, which is in the seventh district; Liberty and Mc-Intosh in the first and Johnson in the eleventh chose McKinley delegates

The McKinley men claim that the Wayne delegates, though unpledged, are for Mc-Kinley, though The Constitution's special states that they are Reed men.

The Dodge representatives met at Eastman. The McKinley men had complete control of the convention and as usual the Reed, or anti-McKinley men, bolted. That seems to be their plan of campaign.

A telegram from Savannah announces the result in Liberty and McIntosh.

The news from Johnson county comes from Tennille.

The news from Paulding comes from Dallas.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

Colonel A. E. Buck Victimized by a Smooth-Talking Young Darky.

dled by a negro giving his name as Miles Wimbish a day or two ago. Wimbish is a smooth talking darky, a barber by trade. He called on Colonel Buck and told him that he was at work for Rucker, the wellknown colored barber on Decatur street. Wimbish told the colonel that he had been arrested two days before and had been fined \$4, which had to be paid that day. He said that he was in hard straits for money and would appreciate the favor of a loan of the amount. Colonel Buck ught that he knew Wimbish and be lieved that he really worked for Rucker. After questioning him the negro was given the money. Saturday Colonel Buck learned that the negro did not work for Rucker and that he was an imposter. Wimbish is now wanted by the police on

WHAT IS ITS FATE?

The Report On Piedmont Park Has Not Materialized.

HAS IT BEEN LOST IN THE DEAL

Mr. Jack Spalding Does Not Desire To Dispose of the Property for the Present.

Although it has generally been conceded that the city will not purchase Piedmont park, much interest has, nevertheless, been canifested in the report which was to have been filed with the general council by the special committee appointed several weeks ago to look into the terms of the option held by the city and report what ould be done in the matter.

This committee was under the chairmanship of Councilman Dimmock and it was said that a meeting of the committee was not held on account of the continued ab-sence from the city of Mr. Hirsch, who was a member of the committee. When that gentleman returned to the city two weeks ago to cast his vote in the elec of police commissioners it was expected by every one that the special committee would get together and that a report would be forthcoming at once.

It has been said that Mr. Hirsch came

and went without having any conference with the members of this special commit-tee, and it has also been stated that Mr. Hirsch had announced that he would not serve on the committee and wished a sub-stitute to be appointed. If any appoint-ment has been made by the mayor to fill the vacancy of Mr. Hirsch, provided Mr. Hirsch has resigned, this has keen kept secret and nothing is known except that the committee has not made a report.

The option which was held by the city from the old Piedmont Exposition Company will soon expire, probably before the Dim-mock committee will formulate its report. Practically the city has officially declined the acceptance of the option and there are but few who believe that the grounds of the exposition company will ever be the property of Atlanta, yet public interest has been centered on the report of the special committee from council and many report, whether or not it has been lost

Mr. Jack J. Spalding, probably one of the largest stockholders in the Piedmont Exion Company, has stated that he did the purchase of the exposition grounds by the city, as the property was far more valuable than the option stated. far more valuable that the option stated. In other words, he thought more of his investment than he did the price at which it had been offered. This will show that the owners of the property will in no wise be disappointed if the city allows the option to expire without improving the opporturity. In fact, Mr. Spalding has said that he hoped the city would refuse the property was worth. that he hoped the city would refuse the purchase, as the property was worth more than the city had the option of paying for it.

Mr. Spalding said a few days ago that the report had been in circulation that he was acting as the agent of a large corporation which was buying up all the property.

property.
"This is incorrect," said Mr Spalding.
"I am not buying up too stock for any "I am not buying up the stock for any corporation, but am buying all the stock which is on the market for myself, as I ne investment is a good one, and on I would like to hold all of the in addition I would like to hold all of the stock that I can get.
"As soon as the present buildings are removed our company will fence the entire park in with a high inclosure and will then fock the gates and keep all trespassers out of the grounds. It is private property and we will use it as it suits our convenience. If we desire to build houses and sell it, we will do so. If we make it a private park this will be done just as any other company would convert its land into a park."

In he meantime it is possible that Chairman Dimmock will present the long-looked-for report at the meeting of council this afternoon.

TURN VEREIN SPORT. GREAT FIELD DAY CONTEST TO BE HELD IN JUNE.

Many Noted Amateur Athletes Will Be Fresent and Will Enter the Contest.

The Atlanta Turn Verein is making great preparations for the field day sports and athletic contests which occur early in June. On June 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th there will be a gymnastic and athletic contest by the southern central district, under the auspices of the Atlanta Turn Verein. An exceedingly brilliant programme of events has been arranged, and many entries have been made by the members composing the various associations of the district.

The contests will be held under the direction of Mr. Theodore Toepel, who is director of the Atlanta association. Large umbers of visitors will be present, and the event will be a success in every par-ticular. Many letters have been received of a most encouraging nature, and Director Toepel has been assured of a large num

er of entries. The programme which has been prepared very lengthy and consists of every conevable athletic contest. There will be foot races, high jumping, standing high jump, bar work, tumbling and a full day aproved greatly and he is now about f contests in the Turn Verein gymnasium, The visitors will begin to arrive on Saturday, June 6th, and all who are coming will have reached the city by Sunday night. At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon the delegates will meet in convention, and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon there will be a meeting of the judges who will preside at the contests.

The programme which has been prepared is as follows: SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE, 6TH, AND TH. Arrival of visiting turners.

SUNDAY. 2 P. M.—Convention of delegates, 5 P. M.—Meeting of judges. MONDAY, JUNE 8TH.

MONDAY, JUNE 8TH.

6 A. M.—Breakfast.

7 A. M.—Rehearsal for wand drill.

8 A. M.—Competitive exercises on the apparatus, borizontal bar, parallel bars, vaulting horse, sideways and lengthways, in I, II and III grade.

10 A. M.—Competitive contest in field sports, (a) running high jump, (b) running long jump, (c) running hop, step and jump, (d) climbing of the fifty-foot rope, (e) lifting the seventy-five-pound weight.

12 M.—Intermission for dinner.

1:30 P. M.—Parade through some of the principal streets of the city.

1:30 P. M.—Parade through some of the principal streets of the city.

3 P. M.—Continuation of competitive contest in field sports, (a) pole vaulting, (b) putting the twenty-five-pound shot, (c) 100-yard dash.

4:30-6 P. M.—Grand gymnastic exhibition. 1. (a) Free gymnastics. (b) Exercises on pparatus—Girls and boys from the Turn Mass wand drill by United Turners. Exercises on all the apparatus

3. Exercises on all the apparatus— United Turners.
4. Field sports and games.
8 P. M.—Ball at Turner hall.
10 P. M.—Awarding of diplomas and crowning of victors. TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

Informal entertainment of the visitors by he members of the society. Stop, Thief!

Stop a small malady, which is stealing your strength, before it outruns your power to arrest it, and recover what it took from you. The safest and promptest recuperator of waning vitality is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews vigor, flesh and nerve quietude because it restores activity to those functions whose interruption interferes with general health. Use the bitters for dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints and billousness.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources by Constitution Reporters.

Mr. Frank Williams Here. Mr. Frank Williams, of New York, is low in the city and is stopping at the Aragon. Last evening he was the guest of Mayor and Mrs. King at tea. Mr. Williams is a wealthy cotton broker of New York and a member of the New York exchange: He is also largely interested

in some copper mines in Tennessee his business in Atlanta at this time is to make arrangements with the Marietta and North Georgia railroad in regard to the

Will Make Pianos. A new piano factory has been established in Atlanta within the last few days and employment will be given to a large force of hands as soon as the business gets well under headway. The promotors

Return of Dr. Manahan. Dr. M. W. Manahan, who was called to St. Augustine to attend Mr. Charles Beermann a few days ago, will return this morning with Mr. and Mrs. Beermann.

Confederate Meeting. The members of the Atlanta Camp of the Confederates Veterans' Association are call-ed by Major General Commanding Evans to meet in their hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Business of much importance wil

Funeral of Mr. Harper. Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. W. A. Harper occurred from Trinit church. The services were held at o'cfock. Mr. Harper was a well-known young man, he having been for some time clark in the store of the George Muse Clothing Company. A delegation of the Atlanta lodge No. 20 of the Knights of Pythias attended the funeral, Mr. Harper

TO LAUNCH "ATLANTA."

Party of Atlanta Citizens Leave for Philadelphia Tomorrrow. Tomorrow on the Southern's vestibuled train a party of about thirty-five representative Atlantians will leave Atlanta for Philadelphia to be present at the launching

of the Southern's magnificent new ship, Atlanta. city commercially and officially. Two Pullmans will be placed at the disposal of the Southern's guests and all who attend wil be well entertained in all ways. They will reach Philadelphia on Wednesday and will attend the launching of the Atlanta at the Cramps' shipyard.

When this new steamer is completed it will be put in the Chesapeake bay service. It will be a magnificent steamer and its building is only the first step of the Southern in building a fine fleet of ships to make fast time between Atlanta and Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Providence. The Atlanta will be christened by Miss Iza

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

ladies will accompany the party to Phila-

Horace Gantt, of Chattanooga, was at E. W. Fry, of New York, and E. B. of Richmond, were at the Kimball

John H. Craig, of Elberton, was in Atlanta yesterday and registered at the Mr. C. H. Phinizy, of Athens, was ming-

yesterday.

ling with his Atlanta friends yesterday He was registered at the Kimball. T. O. Taber, of Elberton, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

R. C. Flower, Jr., of Boston, is in Atlanta and is stopping at the Kimball. Mr. S. W. Kahn, of Albany, Ga., was registered at the Kimball vesterday

Today's Weather Indications. North and South Carolina-Fair, except showers in western portions; variable western portions; variable Georgia-Fair in southeast; showers and colder in northwest portions; winds be oming westerly.
Western Florida and Alabama-Showers; colder; northwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Generally fair; south-westerly winds.

westerly winds.
Mississippi and Louisiana—Clearing and colder; northerly winds.
Tennessee and Kentucky—Showers in eastern, clearing in western portions; westerly winds.
Eastern Texas—Fair Monday; colder in extreme southwest portion; northerly winds extreme southwest portion; northerly winds becoming variable. Arkansas—Fair; warmer in northwestern portion; northerly winds becoming varia-ble.

Engine of Death.

From an Exchange. Eugene Paul Brand has just submitted a fearful weapon to the German minister of war. It puts all inventions in the sphere of death-dealing instruments in the shade. The Brand contrivance is a gun, which is not loaded with powder, but with compressed gas. A single charge will suffice for 2,500 shots, and volleys of fifty shots each can be fired in rapid succession This Brand-new invention is one of the numerous and improved methods of kill ing people that advanced civilization is now demanding. His activity in destroy-ing human lives will doubtless win for

him a monument. Her Brag the Biggest.

From an Exchange. Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton college, told this story the other day in an address before the New York Hard-ware Club: "The braggart spirit anywhere absurd. Some little school girls (it is chronicled of Chicago) were discussing their clothes. 'I've a lovely new dress,' said one, 'and I am going to wear it to church next Sunday.' Pooh!' said another. 'I've a new hat, and I'm going to wear it every day.' 'Well,' said a third, 'I've got heart

PEERLESS

No other hat shown this season ap-The Miller

A.o.m. Lay fon

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

FOUR YEARS FOR ABE

Abe Rothschilds, the Jewelry Swindler, in the Missouri Courts.

HE WORKED ATLANTA HOUSES

Rothschilds Ordered \$4,000 Worth of Jewelry Shipped to South Georgia in an Assumed Name.

A press dispatch dated Moberly, Mo., tells of the sentencing of Abe Rothschilds, alias Henry Smythe, the swindler who victimized Atlanta jewelry firms nearly two years ago to the extent of about \$4,000. He pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery at Moberly and was given four years in the

Rothschilds is one of the widest known crooks in the country. His fame is international. After working a clever scheme in Georgia he went to other parts, being captured in Canada shortly afterwards. From that country he was carried to Moberly, where he has been held since. It will be remembered by many that Rothschilds swindled the Stilson & lins Jewelry Company and the A. L. Delkin Company by a cleverly-worked scheme. He cleared about \$4,000 by his work, skipping the state before the officers got on his track. He went to south Georgia and assumed the name of a well-known and wealthy citizen of Swainsboro. He wrote to the jewelry firms under the assumed name and ordered a big lot of diamonds and jewelry shipped to that place The orders were supposed to be genuine and the goods were shipped to the party on his credit. Rothschilds had laid his plans well and he got hold of the packages by demanding them under the name of John C. Coleman, of Swainsboro, a prominent citizen of that place. The swindle

was then near Midville, Ga. The jewelry companies discovered that they had been swindled and a big sensa-tion was created at the time by reason of the fraud. A dozen detectives were put on the trail of Rothschilds, but it was to late. He had got out of the state his boodle, making his way to Cuba. From there he went to Canada and was captured in the act of committing another big swindle. He worked his schemes well and many men throughout the country are losers by his work. Litigation between the jewelry firms and the express companies set in, the firms contending that the express companies did wrong in de-livering the goods to Rothschilds. He made the agent believe that his name was

ages.
The Moberly dispatch is as follows:
"Moberly, Mo., March 15.—Abe Rothschilds, alias Henry Smythe, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery last evening and

was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Rothschilds is wanted in nearly every state in the union. After working several southern states, getting away with several thousand dollars, he went to Havana, Cuba. Shortly afterward he was traced to Swainsboro, Ga., where he worked a jeweler for \$4,000. From there he made a circuitous route through several states and finally wound up in St. Mary's, Canada, and when about to work another job there he was arrested."

Public Debts of Europe.

According to the latest statistics, the public debts of the European nations aggregate \$23,320,000,000 or about \$64 per capita for the whole population. The heaviest per capita indebtedness, \$160, is in Portugal. France comes next with \$135. England's rate is about \$106. Switzerland

is the smallest, \$5.

The Southern railway company has arranged for its train No. 20 on the Atlanta and Fort Valley line to leave Atlanta et 5:20 o'clock on Sunday afternoon during the continuance of the Rev. Sam Jones neetings, for the accommodation along the line of this road of its patrons. This train will leave on its present schedule, 4 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays.

Our \$50 solid 14-karat Gold Watch is the best in the world for the price. Ladies' size \$30.



31 Whitehall St,

They are beautiful.

COLORS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE SPRING SHOES

Of the latest patterns,



EISEMAN BROS.

MERCHANT SPRING

The new Suitings and Trouserings and Mr. Robert Sharpe, our cutter, are completely ready for you. The ultra swell New York Tailors don't show handsomer. richer or more effective styles. The wise ones will have their measure taken early enough to avoid the Easter rush. Conditions are ideal for serving you now.

Come and inspect the weaves, colors and patterns whether you select or not. Fit, workmanship, finish, price-all

to your liking. TROUSER . . .

STUPENDOUS . . One thousand pairs Men's Odd Trousers will be offered from now until they are closed out SALE. . . . at less than cost of production.

vests, others are the result of our breaking suits. Worth up to \$6.50, choice at......\$2.90 The greater part of them are in winter weights. All

colors and patterns.

Some of these Trousers were made without coats and

CHILDREN'S .

We open the season with more novelties and lower prices than ever SUITS . . . before. All the pretty, graceful and nobby styles. There's more picturesqueness, prettiness, and piquancy in Children's Suits this year than we've ever known-and we show them all. Sailor, Junior, Reefer, Rob Roy, Middy and Regnant Suits are among

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.

the choicest.

15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.

THESE MEN WILL BE LEADERS

A Famous Correspondent Writes of Military Leaders.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND OTHERS

Who Will Be the Actual Leaders If War Should Come--Archibald Fcrbes Tells Some Facts.

Today the dullest ear cannot but hear the brooding muttering of the impending rupture of the world's peace. Everywhere earth sullenly echoes to the tramp of armed men. Three millions of soldiers belonging to the five great powers of con-tinental Europe are standing at attention. And this vast mass of men, with weapons in their hands, is but what is termed the "peace strength" of the armies of the five great powers. In less than a month devoted to mobilization, those 3,000,000 can swell into a "war strength" amounting to the stupendous total of 10,500,000 armed men, with the terrible complement of nearly 18,-

ply only to the armaments of five great powers. Yet the armed strengths of Bulpowers. Yet the armed strengths of Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Greece and Montenegro collectively furnish a total of nearly-900,000 fighting men, with 1,200 guns. Try to think of it? The "war strength" of mobilized Europe would consist of close on 11,500,000 soldiers, and those exclusively field treops, with an artillery complement. field troops, with an artillery complement

In round numbers the German empire can bring into service a strength of 2,500,000 of men. There are in all twenty army corps, of which nineteen are territorial, while the guard corps recruits picked men

which, on the day of Mars-la-Tour, when Wedell's infantry was sore pressed, sup-ported the heroic advance of its sister regiment, and covered the retreat of the latter by repeated and brilliant charges. Prince Frederic is only fifty-two and would robably receive an important cavalry Although like his father, King Johann,

Field Marshal Prince George of Saxony is a man of letters; he is also an exemplary soldier, and the Royal Saxony army corps, which he commands, is equal in every respect to any corps of the German reich. He highly distinguished himself in 1870 in the repulse of Ducrot's famous sortle from Paris. Besides commanding the Saxon corps. Prince George is in charge of the Dresden army inspection. In case of wai he would probably have an important command, for, although sixty-three, he is still

vigorous.

General Prince Arnulf of Bavaria who commands the First Bavarian army corps. is at the age of forty-three, an exceptionally young corps commander. He is an ardent soldier, as behooves a son of gallant old Prince Luitpold, regent and virtual

sovereign of Bavaria since 1886.

One cannot leave off writing about German officers without a cordial word concerning the senior of all of them still in service, stout old Field Marshal von Blu-menthal. He is in his eightieth year, but, like old "Papa" Wrangel, he scorns to die. He has a quasi-sinecure as chief of the Berlin army inspection, and considers himself on active and important duty. He was an elderly man when I heard him, near the end of the Franco-German war, reply to a question as to Garibaldi's immediate future, in the grim words-yet words no grimmer than his face, "If he is catched,

he will be shotted."

Again, when, as he was riding about on day along the "Hog's Back" during the Aldershot autumn maneuvers of 1871, a busybody ventured to ask him what he thought of our British performance. I heard the old gentleman reply: "It ees a very fine day, sir!" as he wheeled his horse with a grunt in which was no amiability. But he could be amiable when in chose; and a few minutes later he was in friendly converse with a dapper young looking officer who is new commander-in with a war strength of about 33,000 men, is as he was, Blumenthal has been known to chief of the British army. Rugged person



place a knapsack under the head of wounded soldier on the battlefield.

a small but complete army, and the corps nander is always a full general. The German army has not seen a shot fired in anger since the great war of 1870-71, but probably all the corps commanders of today took part in that war. Since his accession in 1888, however, the present em-peror has been gradually sending into reent the old warriors. But promotion is slow in the German army, so that for most part the army corps are com manded by veterans, who, however, are still hale, active in body and mind, and fully abreast of the times.

Leaders of the German Army. The emperor is the head of the army, e has seen no real war, but in peace maneuvers he has proved over and over ain his practical skill and knowledge of warfare as regards both strategy and tactics. In the event of actual war, it is certain that he will be "his own comman

event of war the emperor would certainly take command of the principal German army and it is not less certain that the command of the army of the next im-portance would be entrusted to that grand old warrior, Albert, king of Saxony, He is war. He it was who, being then crown prince of Saxony, with his own, the Saxon corps, on the bloody day of Gravelotte-St. Privat, turned Bazaine's right flank, and at the head of his gallant troops ted in upon Canrobert's stronghole fortress-like village of St. Privat.

He it was who, having acceded to the command of the army of the Meuse, on the day of Sedan, crushed in the French left and completed the cincture of blood and iron within which MacMahon's illfated army was penned. Later, during the siege of Paris, the army of the Meuse held the northern and eastern sections of environment; and then honored by being attached to his staff, I had daily oppor-tunities of noting the crown prince's quiet, steadfast alertness, not to speak of his skilled valor in thwarting Du sortie on the east of Par's. King Albert is now in his sixty-eighth year, but he is

It is highly probable that, in the event of war, Count Waldersee would obtain high command. His tact and suavity made Waldersee very useful in difficult im awkward missions in which he acquitted himself to their high satisfac He was recently made a field mar-and at present commands the Schles rg-Holstein army corps. His age is fifty-six, although he looks younger; he is handsome, active, ambitious and mared to a lady who was originally an

was the brilliant commander of a crack cavalry brigade in the Franco-German war, during the advance on Prasi, in the eans region, and later, in the bitter winter, on the Somme, against the French General Faidherbe. At the age of fiftyeight the dash requisite for a cavalry chief eight the dash requisite for a cavalry chief is no longer conspicuous, out he is an ex-cellent and hardworking soldler, for he is on duty in the Hanover army inspection, commands the Westphalian army corps and has been regent of the duchy on Brunswick since 1888. In the event of was he would be certain of an Important com-mand.

Prince Frederic of Hohenzollern is at a certain disadvantage, as being successor in the command of the third (Brandenburg) army corps to that noble and bril-liant soldier, General Alvensleben II. But the prince is a very capable officer and has a distinguished record as a cavalry-

He was for years in command of that

Generals of the French Army. In the course of the last two er three years the French army has suffered from the retirement of several of the most conspicuous chiefs. Galliffet, the chivalrous avalryman who, on the afternoon of Se dan, so heroically led the French rons in their final fierce charge down the slope from the Calvary of Illy, has been retired from the service; and Davout, who confronted him in command of an army the brilliant maneuvers of 1891, have

accompanied him into retirement, besides several others of great ability.

To fill their places adequately, has not in every case been possible. In the management neuvers of last autumn, in the Charmes region, Generals Duchamel and Du Beoist proved themselves capable cavalry eaders, but neither displayed the flashing coup d'oeil and brilliant dash of the absent Galliffet

The chief desideratum in the higher commands of the French army is younger men, but that is a desideratum which seems difficult of attainment. The commander-inchief of the French army, or, as he is termed for some about the property of the seems of the termed for some occult reason, "comman-der-in-chief designate," is General Saussier. The following is a description of this night officer extracted from an official document: "General Saussier is about seventy"to be accurate, he is in his sixty-eighth year-"about five feet eleven inches, very unhealthy looking, enormously stout, mounts his horse with difficulty, driving when possible in an omnibus horsed by the artillery. During an action he remains

sitting on the ground. To the casual observer he appears physically incapable of commanding an army in the field; and in spite of good antecedents and undoubted ability, reasons of health, in any other army, would have shelved him long ago."

Nevertheless, the indomitable Saussier, in the movements of last autumn, exercised the chief command of the two armies in the field with a united total of 120,000 men. One of those armies was commanded by General de Negrier, who owes his rapid advancement to his gallant conduct in Tonquin, and, who, at the age of

young.

General Jamont, commanding the other of the two armies under Saussier last au-tumn, is an older man. Opposed to Saussier's two armies in the maneuvers of 1895 there was a "skeleton army" of 20,000 men, under command of a comparatively young of-ficer, General Giovannin Elli, who displayed exceptionable ability, and more than once had the better of Saussier.

fifty-seven, is regarded as comparatively

In the event of early war, Saussier, in spite of his disabilities, would probably still be commander-in-chief en titre; De Negrier would probably command the principal army; and Jamont and Elli, in all likeli-hood, would each have a separate army

corps as a reward for his conduct in Madagascar, although a very young general of division, is highly thought of, and possibly would have a separate command. If M. Cavaignac, the present war minister, should succeed in his design of substituting a colonial army for the Algerian army

corps, Duchesne hight have the command of the former.

It may be interesting to mention that the Sixth French army corps, whose head-quarters is at Chalons, is at least three times as strong as any other corps. Its positions are right on the frontier facing positions are right on the frontier facing Germany. Its command is the most responsible position in all France. At present it is held by General Harve.

It is a curious feature of the French military organization, a phase, probably, of the democratic character of the republic, that in the army there is no higher nominal e regiment, the Second Dragoon Guards, rank than that of general of division.

The commander-in-chief is simply primus inter pares, and thus must arise continual

jealousies and intrigues.

In one important respect we are certainly nearer to the abstract possibility of war than was the case three years ago. Then there was not a magazine rifle in the Russian army. But after much tedious ex-perimenting, a definite selection was made of a weapon known as the "three line" rifle, the production and Issue of which has been pushed forward with great energy. You cannot order two and a half million rifles as you can a bundle of toothpicks, but the Russian artificers have now at length all but completed the production of

that vast quantity of up-to-date arms.

In the event of war it is probable that the present emperor will take the field. His eldest uncle, the grand duke, Vladimir, who served with credit in command of an army orps in the Russian-Turkish war of 1877, would probably have the position of com-mander in chief.

The present chief of staff, General Ob-

rutcheff, probably the best strategist and tactician in the Russian army, would retain his position in war as in peace. Wise and cool-headed Muliutin, for many years war minister, is gone, and his place is now occupied by General Vannovski, who fought on the Lom in 1877.

For some years past the greater part of the army of European Russia has been quartered on the westward frontier from the Baltic to the Black sea and the three most important military districts, as being closest to the German and Austrian border lines, are those of Vilna in the north, Warsaw in the center, in the region where Russia projects a great saliant into Prussia and Galicia and Vilna in the southeast. The three best generals the empire possesses command these three important districts, and would no doubt do so in the event of war. General Trotski commands Vilna province; General Paul Schouvaloff, Gourko's second in command in the Russian-Turkish war, in the Warsaw province, and in the Kieff province brave Dragomiroff, whom when his knee was shattered in the Shipka Pass I helped to

carry into comparative safety.

In the Asiatic possession of the empire General Prince Kuropatkin, Skobeleff's comrade and a man of that great soldier's style of fighting, is now governor general of Transcaspia, while General Vreski is governor general of Turkestan. Skobeleff, alas, is in his grave and Gourko can never again ride out in the war path.

Austrian and Italian Generals. With the Italian commanders of the period I have but slight acquaintance. King Humbert in the event of war would probably himself take the field in the nom-inal character of commander-in-chief, but the principal actual command in the European campaign would be vested no doubt in General d'Oncieu de la Batie, who was the chief umpire of last year's maneuvers, when he confirmed the im-pression that he is a judicious and skillful

Probably, however, the best soldier of the Italian army is General Baratieri, now commanding in Erythrea, as the country interior from Massowah and the region about the Abyssinian confines has become to be called. The conviction is unanimous among soldiers that no blame attaches to him or to his efficient second in com-mand, General Aramondi, in connection with the recent reverse.

Austria swarms with generals who differ from their fine soldiers in that they them-selves are seldom of distinguished merit. There are, however, some notable exceptions, but most of the good men are old. Field Marshal Baron von Beck has had a long and distinguished career, having served in the successive campaigns of '49, '54, 59 and '66. In the event of war he would probably be either himself commander-in-chief or chief of the staff to the emperor. He is in his sixty-sixth year.

Field Marshal Baron Schonfield is one of the two "inspectors-general of troops," and has seen much war. He is esteemed a very competent officer, but his age, sixty-eight, tells against him. Field Marshal Anton Galotzy, who commands the tenth corps, is considered next to Schonfeld, the most competent general. He is only fifty-seven. The emperor's chief favorite is General Baron von Appel, but he is now commanding in Bosaius, whence it is improbable that he would be removed. He is close to the he would be removed. He is close to the period named by the psaintst. General of Cavalry Prince Ludwig Windischgratz has been famous as a cavalry chief, and, al-though in his sixty-fifth year, seems to have lost little of his pristine fire.

Field Marshal Edler von Kreighammer is

also an old cavalry officer, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1859 and He is now war minister and w take a leading part in case of war, ai-though probably in an administrative rathr than in a purely military position.

If Turkey should be involved in war the nief command would doubtless be intrust ed to Gazi Osman Pasha, the famous de ender of Plevna. His first campaign was n the Crimea. He served during the Syrian war of 1860, in the Cretan insurrection of 1866 and in the Yemon campaign of 1871-72. In the Servian war of 1876 he was victorious in the pitched battles of Isyon and Zaitschar, and he occupied the Plevna osition on July 20, 1877, holding it against vastly superior numbers in three great batles and during five long months. Gazi Mukhtar Pasha, the hard-fighting

commander of the Turkish army in Asia Minor, still survives. Osman is in his fifty-eighth year. Mukhtar's age I do not know. The Generals of Great Britain

In the event of war Great Britain might e able in a month or six weeks to prepare for service an army corps of a strength of about 35,000 men, with about 4,500 additional troops to protect the line of communication. This body would consist, to a great extent of reservists, who would, no doubt, readily return to the colors in compliance with the mobilization order, but of whom a large proportion would be more or less rusty aobilized in the course of a couple of months later, but its composition would be

of a somewhat miscellaneous character.

It would remain to be seen in whom among the superior officers would be vested the principal commands in the field. If precedents were to be regarded, the present commander in chief would remain at his post in Pall Mall. Lord Hardlinge, a soldier of exceptionally varied active service, was commander in chief from 1853 until the virtual end of the Crimean war. That he was an abler soldier than any of the suc ssive commanders in that war is unquesonable, and it may be assumed that Lord

Wolseley would follow the precedent. In that event the first expeditionary army corps would probably be commanded by ord Roberts, with Lieutenant General E . Chapman as his chief of staff, the diviional commanders being Lieutenant Generals Sir Redvers Buller, Sir R. Harrison and Sir A. J. Lyon-Freemantle; Major General G. Luck commanding the cavalry divi-The command of the Second army orps, when mobilized, would probably be ssigned to General H. R. H., the duke of Connought, with Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Wood as chief of staff. Its divisional commanders might be selected from a list mprising Lieutenant Generals Stevenson Goodenough, etc. (Copyrighted.)



Cheney Estate. J. C. HENDRIX & CO., Real Estate Agents

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the January term, 1896, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in April, 1896, and continuing from day to lay until sold, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of A. J. Cheney, deceased, to-wit:

Sixteen thirty-thirds undivided interest in 25 acres of land in land lot 16, in the 14th district of criginally Henry, now Fuiten county, Georgia, and in land lot 1 in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the east

now Fuiton county, Georgia, and in land lot 1 in the Irth district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the east line of said land lot No. one (1) three hundred and ninety-three (393) feet north from the southeast corner of said land lot, and thence running south along the east line of said lot sixteen (15), (the same being the dividing line between Fulton and De-Kalb counties), seven hundred and seventy-seven and 8.10 (777.8) feet, thence west eleven hundred and seventy-seven full \$1.0 (777.8) feet, thence mest eleven hundred and seventy-seven (1.17) feet to the Johnson road, thence northerly along the east side of the Johnson road eight hundred and nine (809) feet, thence east fourteen hundred and twenty-two(1.422) feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty-six (26) acres of forty thousand (40,000) square feet each, more or less.

twenty-six (26) acres of forty thousand (49,-000) square feet each, more or less. Also, vacant lot in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, part of land lot 19, being lot No. 24 per plat of Inman Park by Joel Hurt, C. E., dated June 1, 1888, fronting on south side of Edgewood avenue 80 feet, and ex-tending back on the west side 185 feet and on the east side 186 feet, being uniform width.

width.

Also vacant lot in the town of East Point,
Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of
originally Henry, now Fulton county,
Georgia, part of Church lot property, beginning at the northwest corner of New-Georgia, part of Church lot property, beginning at the northwest corner of Newman road, or Cherch street and an unnamed street, and running northward along west side of said street or road 104 feet, more or less; thence westward 405 feet, more or less; thence southward to said unnamed street 104 feet, more or less; thence eastward along north side of said unnamed street 407 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning and being lot No. 1 as per plat of Cheney property by C. S. Robert of February, 1896.

Also vacant lot in town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, part of Church lot property, beginning at a point on the west side of Newman road, or Church street, 104 feet, north of an unnamed street, and running roothward along the west side of Newman road, or Church street, 105 feet, more or less; thence westward 404 feet, more or less; thence westward 102 feet, more or less, to lot 1 of plat of Chency property, theace

less; thence westward 404 reet, more or less; thence southward 103 feet, more or less, to lot 1 of plat of Cheney property, thence eastward along north side of said lot 1, 405 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being lot 2 of plat of Cheney property above mentioned.

405 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being lot 2 of plat of Cheney property above mentioned.

Also vacant lot in town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, part of Church lot property, beginning tapoint on the west side of Newman road, or Church street, 209 feet north of the northwest corner of Newman road, or Church street, and an unnamed street and running thence northward along the west Church street, and an unnamed street and running thence northward along the west side of said Newman road, or Church street, 105 feet, more or less, to Church property; thence westward along south line of Church property 402 feet, more or less, to lot 2 of above mentioned plat; thence eastward along north line of said lot 2, 404 feet, more or less, to beginning point and being lot 3 of plat of Chency property above mentioned.

Also improved lot with 4-room house and Also improved lot with 4-room house and part of barn, in the town of East Point, Ga., land lot 156 of the 14th district of originall. Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the west side of the Newman road, or Church street, where the north line of the Murray lot corners with the west side of the Newman road, or Church street, and running thence northward along the west side of said road, or street, 92 feet, more or less, to lot 5 of plat of Cheney property above mentioned; thence westward along south side of said lot 5, 398 feet, more or less, to lot 9; thence southward 33 feet, more or less, to north line of Murray lot; thence eastward along north line of Murray lot; thence eastward along north line of Murray lot; thence enstward along north line of Murray lot 400 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being lot 4 of plat of Cheney preperty above mentioned.

lot 4 of plat of Cheney property above mentioned.

Also improved lot with 8-room house, 2 halls, in the town of East Foint, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at a point on the west side of the Newnan road, or Church street, where the north line of lot 4 of said plat of Cheney property touches the west side of said road or street, and running thence north along the west side of said street, or road, 117 feet, more or less; thence westward 547 feet, more or less, to the east side of a 30-foot street; thence southward along the east side of said 36-foot street 129 feet, more or less, to lot 9 of said plat; thence eastward along north line of lots 9 and 4 of said plat 552 feet to point of beginning, and being lot 5 of plat of Cheney property above mentioned, also being the homestead of said fall; Cheney

and being lot 5 of plat of Cheney property above menticined, also being the homestead of said Cheney.

Also, vacant lot in town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulten county, beginning on the west side of Newnan road 143 feet south of the southwest corner of said Newnan road and Adamsville road, at Mrs. Lucy E. Hill's lot, and running thence northward along the west side of Newnan road 143 feet to the southwest corner of said Newnan and Adamsville road; thence westward along the south side of said Adamsville road 387 feet, more or less, to lot 7 of said plat; thence southward along Adamsville road 387 reet, more or less, to lot 7 of said plat; thence southward along the east line of lots 7 and 8 of said plat 136 feet, more or less, to north line of Mrs. Lucy E. Hill's lot; thence eastward along north line of Mrs. Hill's lot 392 feet, more or less to point of heginning and ore or less, to point of beginning, and sing lot 6 of plat of Cheney property above

along north line of Mrs. Hill's lot 322 feet, more or less, to point of beginning, and being lot 6-of plat of Cheney property above mentioned.

Also, improved lot, with 4-room house, in town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, beginning at the southeast corner of Adamsville road and 30-foot street and running south along east side of 20-foot street 68 feet, more or less; thence east along north line of lot 8 of said plat 141 feet, more or less, to lot 6; thence north along west line of lot 6, 68 feet, more or less, to Adamsville road; thence westward along south side of Adamsville road 140 feet to point of beginning, and being lot 7 of said plat.

Also, improved lot, with 4-room house, in town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, beginning at a point on the east side of a 30-foot street at a point 68 feet south of the southeast corner of Adamsville road, and said 30-foot street, and running thence southward along east side of said street 68 feet, more or less, to lot 6; thence northward along east side of said street along north line of Mrs. Lucy E. Hill's lot; thence eastward along north line of Mrs. Lucy E. Hill's lot, 143 feet, more or less, to lot 5; thence northward along west line of lot 6, 68 feet, more or less, to lot 7; thence westward along south line of lot 7, 141 feet, more or less, to the beginning point, and being lot 8 of said plat. Also improved lot, with 5-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156, of the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning on the east side of said 30-foot street, where the south line of lot 5 of said plat touches the east side of said plat; thence eastward 137 feet, more or less, to lot 4 thence northward along the east side of said 30-foot street, where the south line of lot 5 of said plat.

Also improved lot, with 2-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156, of the 14th district of origin

ward 183-feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being lot 9 of said plat.

Also improved lot, with 2-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at a point on the east side of a 30-foot street, where the south line of lot 9 touches the east line of said 30-foot street and running thence southward 70 feet, more or less, to lot 11; thence eastward along north line of lot 11; thence eastward along north line of lot 11; 139 feet, more or less, to lot 12; thence westward 157 feet, more or less, to lot 28 of blat above mentioned the north line of lot 16 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 6-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga. In land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, beginning at a point on the east side of said 30-foot street where the south line of lot 12; 12; feet, more or less, to lot 12; thence eastward along the north line of lot 11; thence northward 70 feet, more or less, to lot 12; thence eastward along the north line of lot 11; touches the east line of said plat.

Also improved lot, 6-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga. line of lath district of way of Central railroad 180 feet, more or less, to lot 28 of blat above mentioned there we westward 180 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being lot 29 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 6-room house, in the town of said plat.

Also indistrict of way at the list of the lath district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at a point of beginning, and being lot 12. 162 feet, more or less, to lot 12; thence eastward along the right of way of the Central railroad 214 feet, more or less, to lot 10 feet, more or less, to lot 11 of said plat.

Also wacant lot in the town of East Point, Ga. in land lot 156 of the lith district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning on the east side of said street and running thence southern Saw Works." 24 feet, more or less, to be lith railroad land; thence eastward alo

To feet, more or less, to be start point, and being out 2s of sand past.

Also vacant loin in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, between the south line of lot 12 touches the east side of said street and running thence southward along the east side of said 39-foot street 72 feet, more or less, to lot 14; thence castward along the north line of lot. 15; thence eastward along the north line of lot. 15; thence northward 17 feet, more or less, to lot 12; thence westward along south line of lot 13 touches the said lot 16 feet, more or less, to lot 3; thence strength of said plat.

Also vacant lot in the town of East 170 feet, more or less, to lot 15; thence westward along lot 14 of said plat.

Southward 27 feet, more or less, to lot 15; thence westward lot 16 feet, more or less, to lot 16; thence north 12 feet, more or less, to lot 16; thence westward lot 16 feet, more or less, to lot 16; thence north 17 feet, more or less, to lot 16; thence westward lot 16 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence north 18 feet, more lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence or 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence or 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward 172 feet along the north line of lots 18, 17 and 16 to lot 12; thence northward 176 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward lot 18 feet, more or less, to lot 18; thence westward long the west like of lot 18, 20 feet, more or less, to said unnamed street 17 feet east of a 29-foot street and running thence northw

to the beginning point, and being lot 22 o Also improved lot, 3-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., part of land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry,

Also improved lot, 3-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., part of land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at the northwest corner of lot 22; thence westward along south side of Campbellton road 70 feet, more or less, to be 24; thence southward along lot 24, 179 feet, more or less, to "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along line of "Q. Club" land 100 feet, more or less, to lot 22; thence northward along lot 22, 193 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being lot 23 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 3-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at the northward along south side of Campbellton road 54 feet, more or less, to lot 25; thence westward along south side of Campbellton road 54 feet, more or less, to lot 25; thence southward along lot 25, 184 feet, more or less, to "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along "Q. Club" land; thence westward along lot 24 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 4-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at the northward along lot 26, 190 feet, more or less, to "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along line of "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along line of "Q. Club" land; thence ensumard along line of "Q. Club" land; thence ensumard along lot 24, 184 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being lot 25 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 3-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., in land lot 156, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at the northwest corner of lot 25; thence eastward along lot 26 of said plat.

Also improved lot, 3-room house, in the cown of East Point, Ga., in land lot 27; thence southward along lot 25; thence northward along lot 26 of said plat.

of said plat.

Also improved lot, 2-room house, in the town of East Point, Ga., part of land lot 156 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at the northwest corner of lot 26, thence westward along southside of Campbellton road 46 feet, more or less; thence southward 200 feet, more or less; thence cautward along line of "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along line of "Q. Club" land; thence eastward along line of "Q. Club" land; thence horthward along lot 26, 197 feet, more or less; to beginning point, and being lot 27 of said plat. plat.
Also improved lot, 6-room house, in the



W. A. HEMPHILL,
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96 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the northwest corner of said lot 65 and extending east along the north line of said lot N. 88 degreese 22 minutes east 2,225 feet; thence south 1 degree, 38 minutes E. 1,403 feet; thence S. 88 degrees, 22 minutes, west 933 feet to center of Central railroad; thence northwesterly along the center of railroad track 1,668 feet to the west line of land lot 65; thence north along said line 965 feet to the beginning point; thence, N. along the E. line of land lot 55, 67 feet to southeast corner of Mrs. Green's land; thence S. 88 degrees, 22 minutes W. 491 feet to corner of Mrs. Ellen B. Buck's land; thence south 32 degrees, 10 minutes W. 491 feet to corner of Mrs. Ellen B. Buck's land; thence south 32 degrees, 10 minutes W. 642 feet to right of way of Central railroad; thence southeasterly along said right of way to the land lot line dividing lots 96 and 65; thence north 982 feet to beginning corner along the land lot lines, containing 75 acres, more or less.

thence north 382 leters, along the land lot lines, containing 75 acres, more or less.

Improved town lot in Manchester, part of land lot 159, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known in the subdivision of said land lot by Davis, Edwards & King, civil engineers, July 1892—a map of which is now in the office of Manchester Investment Company—as part of lot No. 1 and all of lot No. 2, both being in block 42, fronting on the south side of an 80-foot boulevard, said boulevard beginning on the east side of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, between blocks 29 on the south and 30 on the north, 100 feet, extending south a uniform width along the east side of an unnamed street.

Sold for the purpose of distribution. Terms cash.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, ISAAC C. THOMPSON, Executors of A. J. Cheney Deceased.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of Property of H. C. Henderson. GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-W. W. GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-W. W. McAfee et al. vs. H. C. Henderson et al. -No. 2897, Spring Term, 1896, Fulton Superior court.—In accordance with an order granted by Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of Fulton superior court, in the above stated case, on March 6, 1896, the undersigned, as receiver in said case, will sell before the courthouse door in Fulton county, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Tuesday in April, 1896, being April 7th, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property of the defendant, H. C. Henderson, to-wit:

That lot or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, in land lot eighty-three (83) of the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northeast corner of Magnolia and Walnut streets, and running east along the

at the northeast corner of Magnolia and Walnut streets, and running east along the north side of Magnolia street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, thence north one hundred (100) feet to a ten-foot (10) alley, thence west along said alley one hundred and seventeen (117) feet to Walnut street, thence south one hundred (100) feet to Magnolia street, at the point of beginning. Being the same property to which Mrs. Jennie P. Powell has a loan deed to secure the payment of indebtedness due her from said Henderson.

nie P. Powell has a loan deed to secure the payment of indebtedness due her from said Henderson.

Also all the interest and equity of said H. C. Henderson in and to that lot or parcel of land in the City of Atlanta, in land lot eighty-three (83) of the fourteenth (13) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southeast corner of Magnolia and Walnut streets and running south along the east side of Walnue street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to a twelve-foot (12) alley, thence east along said alley ninety-six feet, thence north parallel with Walnut street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to Magnolia street, thence west on Magnolia street ninety-six (96) feet to the point of beginning. The depth of said lot being now one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet instead of one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet, as since the purchanse of said lot by said Henderson he has dedicated one foot of the front of the same, the entire width of said lot, for the widening of the sidewalk on the south side of Magnolia street. This tract of land being sold subject to the loan deed on the same held by Edward N. Wright.

Also three wagons and harness, one set of luarry tools, one set of blacksmith tools.

Also three wagons and narness, one double-seated surrey and harness, one set of quarry tools, one set of blacksmith tools, and one parcel of tackle and rope.

Said sale will be subject to confirmation or rejection by the court, and all bids being subject thereto before payment or conreyance.

The receiver will show said property to all persons desiring to examine the same.

This March 7, 1886.

W. W. McAFEE, Receiver.

Goodwin & Westmoreland, Attorneys for

mar9 16 23 30 apr6

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-Pursuan

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Pursuant to a power of sale granted the undersigned, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in April, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property of John W. Englett, towit: Being in land lot 16, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the northwest corner of Highland and Leland avenue, running thence north along the west side of Highland avenue 70 feet, and extending back between parallel lines same width 250 feet to Miranda avenue. Terms cash.

CITIZENS' LOAN AND BUILDING CO., DAVID EICHBERG, Attorney. mar9 4t mon

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Southern Railway Company.

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. No. ARRIVE FROM— No. DEPART TO—
1? Newnan... 7 45 am *35 Montgomery... 5 55 am
14 College Park... 10 00 am 11 College Park... 8 10 am
16 Palmetto... 2 29 pm *33 Montgomery... 11 50 am
16 Palmetto... 2 29 pm *33 Montgomery... 12 pm
18 College Park... 3 00 pm 15 College Park... 2 30 om
*34 Relma... 6 15 pm *37 Selma... 4 29 pm
*36 Selma... 11 05 pm 17 Newnan... 5 6 pm
126 Newnan... 10 30 am 127 Newnan... 1 00 pm

Western and Atlantic. No. ARRIVE FROM—

"3 Nashville 700 am "2 Nashville 855 am
75 Marietta 8 30 am "4 Chatanooga. 3 60 pm
52 Rome. 10 15 am 72 Rome. 420 em
*5 Chatanooga. 1 40 pm 74 Marietta. 5 30 pm
*1 Nashville 7 30 pm "4 Nashville 820 pm

Georgia Railroad. No. ARRIVE FROM

*3 Augusta... 5 00 am

9 Covincton... 7 46 am

*27 Augusta... 2 155 pm

*1 Augusta... 15 pm

*1 Augusta... 6 10 pm

*4 Augusta... 11 10 pm Seaboard Air-Line.
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WOMEN Interviews Wi THEIR ME

These Disting and Symp

Boston, March you to tell me so work. Do they, much at the pia vising, for insta-grand motif?"
"I suppose the as much as the only speak with the sones and su tle songs and sr ly take definite my mind before greater works I deviate somewh when I come to "I think very piano, and often as a smile or sig

McDowell was s ly learned that my mother's we my mother's we by turned to m them a triumph seating himself in about ten mit the fire, color, be of art. We play delight of the f "Do compositis simple melodies montes according countricipality."

phrase at a tim

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mony for its ov "In writing a words for some or do you con some favorite p "Always the i years aga I do ods man wave c ry it about in hi that it went w the streets and literally in his

Effects

"Do you find after your work tra play them f "I sometimes overbalance the I have striven; judice against which I have vastly prefer witrying to avoid may have previous ton Symphony in the first time, to movements. Ve I did so, and a first violins cam Lang, why did had a child wit other, youn wouldet by cutting may have been may have been may not have best you had, a deprived the m balance whateve ing off the chil of equal length.' and if I had bee baps a little of to submit to the submit to

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WOMEN COMPOSERS

Interviews With Miss Lang and Mrs. Beach, of Boston.

THEIR METHODS OF WORK

These Distinguished Authors of Songs and Symphonies Use a Pencil in Their Compositions.

ston, March 14.- "Miss Lang, I want Boston, March 14.—"Miss Lang, I want you to tell me something of how composers work. Do they, generally speaking, work much at the piano, depending upon improvising, for instance, to stumble upon some grand motif?"

"I suppose the methods of composers vary as much as those of other artists. I can as much as those of other artists. I can only speak with certainty of my own. Little songs and smaller compositions generally take definite and permanent shape in my mind before I touch my pencil. In greater works I often find it necessary to deviate somewhat from my original idea when I come to the actual secritor.

when I come to the actual scoring.

"I think very few composers work at the plano, and often the idea is as spontaneous as a smile or sigh. I remember once when McDowell was staying with us, he suddenly learned that it was the anniversary of the most before most before weathers. my mother's wedding day. He immediately turned to me and said: 'Let us play them a triumphal march at dinner,' and, seating himself at the desk, he wrote out in about ten minutes a march that had all the fire, color, balance and poise of a work of art. We played it at dinner, to the green the said of the of art. We played it at dinner to the great

delight of the family."

"Do compositions suggest themselves as simple melodies for you to fill in the harmonies according to your knowledge of counterpoint and the rules of harmony, and do they make their appearance Some Writing.

music strictly for the piano, one may try the effect of what one has produced as he goes along. But in composing for orchestra, I never touch the instrument, as the result would be only misleading, giving one, indeed, quite a false idea of values."

values."
I suppose, Mrs. Beach, before committing your compositon to paper; you hear it as clearly and definitely with the mind's ear, as the artist sees his picture before

ear, as the artist sees his picture before painting it."

"Absolutely, every note of it. One must have a skilled memory for the values of the different instruments. You know Wagner wrote the whole of 'Lohengrin' without ever hearing a note of it with his outer ear. It was during his exile to a little Swiss village; and you can imagine the heart hunger of that great soul upon receiving Liszt's enthusiastic letters of its ceiving Liszt's enthusiastic letters of its production in Weimar. Every effort was made to persuade the government to allow Wagner to go to Weimar for a single night, that he might hear his work just once, and then return to exile—but all in vain. I get almost as much pleasure from reading the orchestral score of a great work as from hearing it played. You doubtless would prefer seeing Booth's 'Hamlet' to reading the play to seeing it badly nyt on the score of the seeing the play to seeing it badly put on the stage. It is exactly so with me in music. I would get the same comparative pleasure from reading an or-chestral score as you would get from read-

Methods of Composition. "When you hear one of your works played for the first time, does it offer you

any surprises?" "Very few. Some details may be a little less or a little more brilliant than I had imagined. But it is practically as I have heard it in my mind. When the Boston Symphony played my mass two years after it had been completed, it simply seemed like some work that I had heard many times over until I was entirely fa-miliar with it. Yes, my ideas come to me pretty clearly defined, or at least they are formulated before I touch my pencil, and I rarely change them. I may make a slight alteration in some chord, but often Some Writing.

*Emphatically no. A melody, a simple never comes without its accompanying the case of certain songs where the verses



MRS. BEACH AND MISS LANG.

harmonies, and always in more complete form than by single phrases. You know I was really very old, compared with many, when I began to compose. I must have been eleven or twelve. I had never given much attention to music except to playing the violin. I began to fiddle with some other girls, and the idea came to me to compose some concerted music for our special use. I had never studied harmony at all, so I turned my composition over to my father, who walked over the incorrect scoring with his blue pencil, and it was decided that if I were going to compose must immediately begin the study of har mony, counterpoints, and, finally, of orches tration. It seems to me the z only a very mathematical mind can rajoy studying harmony for its own sake. It is very difficult, and is interesting only as a means to an end, as an air to composition."

"In writing songs, is your aim to find

words for some melody you have in mind, or do you compose the music to voice some favorite poem?"

"Always the latter. Nevin told me some years aga. I do not know whether his methods man wave changed, that it was his custom to commit a poem to memory and carry it about in his mind for days and weeks; that it went with him everywhere upon the streets and into the shops until it was literally in his blood, then the music came."

Effects of the Blue Pencil. "Do you find it necessary to modify or after your works after hearing an orchestra play them for the first time?" "I sometimes find that certain effects overbalance the particular effect for which I have striven; but I have an absurd pre-judice against working a composition over which I have once considered finished. I vastly prefer writing something quite new, trying to avoid the faults into which I may have previously fallen. After the Boston Symphony rehearsed my symphony for the first time, the conductor requested me to make a considerable cut in one of the movements. Very much against my wishes I did so, and after the concert one of the first violins came to me and said: 'Oh, Miss Lang, why did you make that cut? If you had a child with one leg longer than the other your would be the recommendate. other, youn would not try to remedy the defect by cutting off the foot. The part cut may have been inadequate, your balance may not have been good, but it was the best you had, and by the cut you simply deprived the movement of any sense of balance whatever. It was exactly like taking off the child's foot to make the legs of equal length.' I knew how true this was

it meant the withdrawing of the sym-A Brilliant Bostonian. A few hours later found me at the beau-ful home of Mrs. H. A. Beach, on Com-

submit to the cutting process, even if

and if I had been a little stronger and per-baps a little older, I should have refused

monwealth avenue.

"I am sure that composers, as a rule,
"I am sure that composers, as a rule,
work quite independently of the piano."

said Mrs. Beach. "Of course, in writing

are what I call cranky; that is to say, they contain faulty metres and are badly constructed, and yet the poem as a whole pleases me so much that I cannot give it up. In that case I often write the song over four or five times. In writing a song, I first read the poem many, many times until it has become a part of me.
The key is the first thing to suggest itself to me, and after that it comes phrase by phrase until the whole has phrase by phrase until the whole has taken shape. All original art workers must have various plots and schemes docketed away in the 'pigeon-holes' of their brains, undergoing a kind o fmental digestion, an unconscious growth until the day that they shall be called for. I have many such plans waiting for for. I have many such plans waiting for me to develop them; and since you take such a kindly interest in my work, you may be glad to know that only today I wrote the last notes of my new sym

Wonderful Precocity.

Aside from her musical achievements, Mrs. Beach has the most interesting per-sonality, uniting the fascination of a highly cultivated mind with the most charming manners. She was one of those musical prodigles that literally distinguished herself when an infant in arms, humming a tune while still in long clothes, and singing the alto to a nursery rhyme before she had ever heard a duet. Her memory does not extend back to the time when she did not both compose and play.

After listening to these tales of her infancy, I turned to her mother, who was in the room, and asked: "Did not this precocity of genius seem uncanny to you?"
"Not in the least," was the reply; "she "Not in the least," was the reply; "she was always so simple and natural about it. When only four years old she went upon a visit to her grandfather's, where there was no piano. After she returned she one day said to me: 'Oh, mamma, I composed a waltz while I was away.'

"Oh, that is impossible, my child,' said I; 'you had no piano.'"

"It's I have it here' pointing to her

"Fut I have it here,' pointing to her little head. Scarcely believing her, I lifted her up on the plane stool and she played a simple waitz of three or four movements as perfectly as though she had been practicing it for days. You, perhaps, know that she played with the Symphony orchestra when only fourteen years old.

"As to sex in art I cannot recognize any such discomingation." said Mrs. Beach

such discrimination," said Mrs. Beach, "Art is art. As regards man's and woman's brains, there is no question of superiority or inferiority; there is simply a difference of timbre. Women have not composed because they have lacked opportunity. They always will, always should. Numerically the compositions of women can never equal those of men; for the man who composes a devote his life to it. I do not know a single man composer who is in any other business or profession than music. Woman is first of all a woman. She must bear children, and fulfill the duties of a home, be she ever so gifted; so that unless very peculiarly situated, she is likely to always lack the leisure to accomplish in art the amount of work that men can do. art the amount of work that men can do.
MARION DEPEW.

One complaint

[LETTERS] that we heard of was from a woman who said that Pearline hurt her hands! We knew that this couldn't be. But we looked into the matter, and found that she was using one of the poorest and most dangerous of bar soaps with her Pearline. When we induced her to use Pearline alone, without this soap, everything was lovely. Use no soap, when you do any washing or cleaning with Pearline. It's needless, and more expensive-and it

may do harm. Millions Pearline

WITH THE WHEELMEN The Output of Cycles in 1896 Will Be a

THE DOUBLE QUINT COMING IN

Million and a Quarter.

Experts Say It Will Be Faster Than Steam or Electricity-Intense Competition of Rival Makers.

Advance statistics, carefully based on the estimates of recognized authorities, show that in 1896 there will be manufactured not less than 1,250,000 bicycles, of which fully one-half will be women's. The estimated value of the output will be about \$60,000,000, showing an average decline in price and in-dicating also a general improvement, chiefly in the cheaper wheels. That is, that the \$100 wheel remains nearer its former standard than the \$60 or \$75 wheel. The manufacturers will average in their

output an equal number of men's and wo-men's bicycles, although in the west for the first time in the history of bicycling one manufacturer will devote himself exclusively to wheels for women only, and expects to turn out 19,000 cycles. Some of the greater blcycle firms in the country will manufacture as high as 40,000 machines; others will run as low as 5,000. It may be just as well to state here that there may be just as well to state here that there is absolutely no truth in the statement periodically set forth in the newspapers that some particular firm is to manufacture a milicin bicycles at \$25 apiece. This is a mischievous and misleading statement, calculated to cause the well-informed to grieve. A good bicycle can be bought in this year of grace for \$60, and not for much less than that. The output of bicycles in 1896 will swell the total number of cyclists in America to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. An idea of the enormous growth of cycling may be obtained by comparing the output of 1895 of 600,000 of which but one-fifth were for women with the million and a quarter for 1896, of which one-half are for women. The League of American Wheelmen is now an organization of 41,000 members. Of these 11,000 are from New York state alone, and 1,500 of the league's membership are women, a gain of 780 in one year. The first men, a gain of 789 in one year. The inst ten states in the league in the order of their representation are New York, Massa-chusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Wiscorsin, California

In the south the largest representation is in the District of Columbia, owing to the popularity cycling has attained in Washington, that city of good streets. After the District of Columbia come Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama.

and Connecticut.

Improvements in Bicycles. The 1896 bicycles show many improve-ments and clever inventions. One promi-nent feature of the 1896 wheel is the larger tubing, one and one-eighth inch being used an increase over the half-inch tubing of two years ago. The advantage of the new tubing is that it makes a stronger and lighter wheel, two important points in which the manufacturers are aiming at per-

There is a great tendency toward lighter wheels. Racing wheels will weigh from sixteen to eighteen pounds; American road wheels from twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds, and women's wheels will accrage twenty pounds, the first time they have been made so light, as they have heretofore weighed from twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds. One rather remarkable feature impossible to overlook is that about half of the women's wheels to be made this year will be of the diamond frame pattern. The bloomer is abroad in the land, and lovely woman is no longer wedded to the drop frame. Some high cycling authorities are responsible for the statement that no woman who rides a diamond frame will afterwards use the drop frame. As for the mount, that may be a matter of taste.
"A new and striking invention for bicycles in the '96 market," said Dixie Hines, the well-known bicycle authority, "is the double quint, made for ten riders on one machine. This, of course, can only be used on straight roads, as it cannot be turned on a third of a mile track. The double quint is intended for straight away racing, and although its possibilities have not yet been tested, it is claimed that a faster

mile than ever was before accomplished can be made by its use. Experts say that it will make a mile in thirty seconds, thus excelling both steam and electricity. The riders on the sextuplet were reently thrown in making the turn on the third of a mile track in California.

"An innovation is that in tandem riding the woman now sits in the rear, instead of in the front as formerly. The reason is that it is thought better for the man to steer. Still another novelty is the new double drop frame tandem for women, a novelty in tandems intended to accommodate two friends who wish to take a spin together. It is adapted either for skirts of bloomers, and is destined to be a '96 favorite, as it is manufactured in response to a demand. The list of wheels as it stands now is the single, tardem, triplet,

quad, quint, sextuplet and double quint. What we may have next I know not. When such a machine as the double quint was absolutely undreamed of two years ago, there is no telling where we may end. The future of bicycle racing in America is be-yond prediction. Over 700 professional racing cyclists are on the road this year, and the bicycle races at the Olympic games in Greece and the international races in London and Paris will give a great impetus to racing. A valuable improvement in '96 wheels that will be hailed with delight by all cyclers is the invention which permits adjustable handlebars. By merely pressing a nut the cyclist can now adjust his handle bar low or high, a process which is a great saving of the time and patience

formerly necessary for this operation.

The ideal saddle has not yet been invent-

ed, and there is still room for improve-ment, but the '96 saddles are better than their predecessors. The rivalry among the their predecessors. The rivalry among the manufacturers in every possible point is tremendous. They are just now vying with with one another in name plates, and in consequence the market is full of a number of very beautiful and artistic ones. There is also keen competition in artistic catalogues, calendars and advertising. Leading firms employ the best talent they can find, and the finest draughtsmen and artists are kept constantly busy on adverartists are kept constantly busy on advertising work. Among the more striking novelties for the '96 wheels may be men-tioned the vari-colored enamel being used for the first time this year. Every color of the rainbow is used, and one firm is using enamel inlaid with mother of pearl and onyx finish with exquisite effect. The onyx finish with exquisite effect. The more popular colors in the enamel are black and maroon, although dark green is coming in. One of the most beautiful wheels it is possible to imagine is now on the market and has a white saddle, white enamel frame and white tipped handle bars. It is as dainty a wheel as any one could wish to ride, and will be extremely popular for a lady's wheel. Ninety-six one could wish to ride, and will be extremely popular for a lady's wheel, Ninety-six will be a year in cycling which will surpass all former records in America and all foreign countries, and it will be the forerunner of greater things in cycling than are

yet dreamed of." American Wheels to the Front. A point for national pride is the fact that A point for national pride is the fact that despite the long-vaunted superiority of the English wheel over the American, America is thus far the only country making bleycles which is supplying foreign countries, and especially England, with American bicycles. We have already beaten Great Britain in most of the world's great sports and the time is coming and is not far distant when our commercial suppremacy will be unquestioned. In one week recently the appraised value of the exports in cycles and cycling material from

the port of New York, exclusively to Great Britain, was 10,000, not a bad showing when one recalls the pleasant things English manufacturers have said of us. The fact is that America has successfully placed her bleycles on the English market, and though met by the usual British bluster, has walked right into the trade declared by John Bull to be sacred to English manufacturers. A selection taken at random from the

A selection taken at random from the statement of the bicycle exports from the port of New York a little more than a fortnight ago, shows that bicycles were shipped to the following places: Antwerp, British East Indies, Brazil, British Australia, Bremen, British West Indies, Central America, Copenhagen, Christiana, Hamburg, Hull, Hayti, Helsingfors, Havre, London, Southampton, Santo, Domingo, London, Southampton, Santo Domingo, United States of Colombia and Valparaiso. The value of the bicycles shipped to London alone was over \$5,000. The American bicycle in Switzerland is also an assured fact, and even the Geneva dealers have lately been convinced. In Turkey, where the sulfar named the wheel "the deal". the sultan named the wheel "the devil's charlot," and forbade its use, the bicycle has had not much chance until of late. The latest reports from Constantinople are that cycling has at last gained some ground and that a few wheels are now used in Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica. There is a track at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, and another one being built at Pera, the fashionable part of Constantinople. Cycling is also popular in Egypt, and one does not need to mention Paris, where cycling seems

universal.

Legislation and proposed legislation anent bicycling is of too voluminous a nature to more than mention here. Speedways and boulevards, rate of speed in parks and on public highways, special bicycle paths in parks, proposed insurance for bicycle ri-ders, brake or no brake, recently deter-mined for no brake in New York, improved paving in cities and better roads through-out the country, signals, lights and many other matters have all been brought prominently before the public, and it is worthy of note that the merry cyclist has in nearly every instance had things his own way.

In this glance at bicycling one cannot fail to notice the great prominence women have taken in this sport. Isaac B. Potfer, chief consul in New York state division of the League of American Wheelmen, believes that women should be represented in the pational assembly of the League of in the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen and of the state boards. In a recent conversation he exboards. In a recent conversation he expressed his unqualified approbation of such a step and said that he thought it would be a good thing. Two fair representatives of America are now in London for the international race during the week of April 50th—Mrs. J. C. Brown and Miss Frankie Nelson. Miss Nelson is America's woman champion, having defeated every rider of note within the past four years. Her last race was at Madison Square Garden, where race was at Madison Square Garden, where she won over seventeen contestants, and broke the record held by an English rider. Mrs. Brown finished fourth in this same race. Patriotic hearts this side of the

pond long for their success.

M. C. FRANCIS.

Mexico Is Growing. From The Springfield Republican.
The American people are getting better acquainted with Mexico and the Mexican people than they were, but even now it will probably surprise many to learn that

our nearest neighbor on the south has, according to a census taken last October, a population of 14,000,000, or about one-fifth the population of the United States. There are 196 cities and 496 villages, not to speak of towns, ranches and hamlets in the re-public. Mexico will hold an international exposition this year and American business men who visit it will find that there is a great field in that country for Ameri-can trade if it were only wisely culti-

Young Women Only Glow.

From an Exchange.

The fashion writers say the summer girl of 1896 will wear the sweater at mountain and spring in all sorts of becoming hues. The new woman is different from the old. "My dears," said the head of a finishing school of the past to her girls, "a horse sweats, a man perspires; a young lady can

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only and for sale by all druggists. only, and for sale by all druggists.

The Electrical Review says: "It is re-ported that Professor William Lispenard Robb, of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.,

has made X-ray pictures of a real and an imitation diamond. The genuine stone was transparent to the rays, while the artificial stone cast a solid opaque shadow.

"A recent cable dispatch states that in consequence of experiments with the Roentgen rays, enabling the reading of the contents of inclosed letters, a Berlin chemist is making experiments with a substance for the manufacture of envelopes which will be impervious to the rays."

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fact, it has been proven by these doctors that they can cure where others fail, and THE

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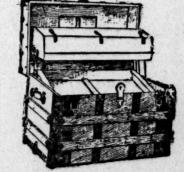
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Treasury Department.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 13, 1895.—
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be compiled with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the revised statutes of the United States.

(SEAL) my hand and seal of office this 13th day of January, 1896.

JAMES H. ECKLES, Comptroller of Currency, jan 18-60t

Receiver's Sale.

As per order of the court in the case of the Gorham Manufacturing Company et al vs. Stilson-Collins Jewelry Company et al. vs. Stilson-Collins Jewelry Company et al., in the superior court of Fulton county, I will, as receiver in said case, receive bids for the sale of the stock of goods and accounts in my hands as receiver of said jewelry company. These bids must be in by 9 o'clock a. m. of the 21st of March, 1896, and must be for the whole of the stock of goods and accounts in bulk.

A. P. STEWART Receiver. mar7-7t end P. STEWART, Receiver.



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Two Gleams of Sunshine.

Direction of
A. Q. SCAMMON.

Usual prices. Sale at Grand box office, phone 1079.

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Tuesday and Wednesday, MATINEE March 24 and 25. Wednesday. Messrs, C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger have the honor to announce the first and only appear-ance of

MISSADAREHAN

Augustin Daly Comedy Co. (From Daly's Theater, New York.

Tuesday The Last Word Wednesday Taming of the Shrew Sale opens Friday morning, the 20th, at Grand Box Office. 'Phone 1079.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols. Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A
Perfect Variety Store.
Orders from city and country
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Both American and European plans: \$6 to 90 Whitehall, the principal retail street of the city. Convenient to all the leading reta/ stores and public buildings. Large, ele-gant rooms, refurnished throughout with every modern convenience. Reasonable rates, by the week or month. N. N. ARCHER, Proprietor. W. H. DAVIS, Manager.

Have You Ever Realized

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Shipped Peas?

The one is hermetically scaled in the can within a few hours after gathering, retaining all the delicious flavor and tenderness. The other, packed in crates, becomes heated and soon loses flavor, and then shriveled and toughened by exposure to wind and sun. We have two brands that we can especially recommend— "Sweet Blossom" and Blue

Label. They eat just like green peas from the garden. C. J. KAMPER GROCERY COMPANY. 230 and 392 Peachtree street, 'phone 628.

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED in

TONIGHT and all this Week.

Matinee Wednesday

THE POPULAR Punch Robertson And His Merry Company of Popular Plays. MONDAY NIGHT MARCH 16TH.

THE MIDNIGHT BELL.

Ladies Free Monday Night if Accompanied by a Person with One Paid 30c Ticket. Matinee Prices. 10 and 20c Night Prices. 10, 20 and 30c CHANGE OF PLAY NIGHTLY. Sale of Seats at Miller's, Under Colum-biz Theater. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

GIVEN BY THE FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND,

AT THEIR HALL, 65 1-2 East Alabama Street, ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1896. Music furnished by the Band of the Fifth

Regiment, U. S. A. Tickets 50 cents, admitting gent and lady; extra lady tickets 25 cents.

BRIDAL ----

PRESENTS FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

Purchase only New and Artistic Silverware,

That which is produced for the SEASON. Don't send Gifts which have been carried in stock that every one is familiar with, as presents of this kind are not appreciated, Many spring styles of Sterling Silver—the production of

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Are arriving almost daily and we show our new stock with pleasure. Requesting an inspection of same.

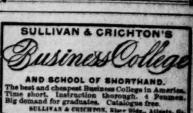
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The largest Business School in the
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A. C. BRISCOE, President,
Atlanta, Ga.



Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga
TWEFTH YEAR IN ATLANTA.)
Everything connected with the art of china painting can be had at this establishment. Lessons in all the branches. Royal Worcester, Dresden, Raised Gold, Figures, Cuplds, etc. Largest and most varied collection of white china to paint on to be found under one roof. Wedding and Christmas presents painted to order. Ladies taught to paint their own presents, Call or write for information. Special hours for out of town pupils. Try William Lycett's gold for china painting. It has been on the market for twenty-nwayears. Headquarters for all artists material.

H. N. TYLES CARALSON BLECKLEY. BLECKLEY & TYLER, ARCHITECTS,

401-402 FITTEN BUILDING

STUART'S SERMON

He Preached to a Big Congregation at the First Methodist.

WHAT HE HAD TO

and Women.

DR. J. B. HAWTHORNE'S STRONG SERMON

Preached an Able Sermon Yesterday to a Large Congregation at the First Baptist.

Rev. George R. Stuart, the able Tennes. see divine, preached a strong sermon at the First Methodist church yesterday

Like Sam Jones Rev. Mr. Stuart is much more serious and seems to be more earnest when he gets into a church pulpit than when he is preaching to thousands in a tabernacle. No more earnest sermon than that of Mr. Stuart's yesterday at the First Methodist has been heard from an Atlanta pulpit in a long while.

Mr. Stuart took his text from the fourteenth chapter and twelfth verse of Romans. It reads: "So then every one of you shall give an account of himself to

"There are some things that are certain ties amid all the uncertainties of life." began Mr. Stuart. "Among the certainties of your life is your coffin. We shall all surely die. Another great certainty is the eternity to which we shall all surely go. And we shall give an account of ourselves to God. It will be an itemized account. I never liked to get an itemized account of all the things I had bought at the grocery store. It seems as if it was too large, but when my wife and I count up every dollar we have spent we find it is right. We must give an itemized account of ourselves to

"Once while sitting dining Mr. Webster was asked the question: 'Mr. Webster, what is the greatest thought you have ever entertained?' I would have thought that the great man would have pondered over this question before giving his answer, but he answered at once: 'My responsibility to God.

"I am myself, with my deeds, with my thoughts, with my words and with my influence. I am not only myself, but I am my influence. I pass along the street and I see a man out there holding a hose. He says it's his business, and it is his business also to see where the water goes. It is your business to see where your influence goes. God Almighty is keeping up with your

"Is it a crime to think? Up to the time when Jesus Christ came it wasn't consider ed a crime to think evil, but Jesus said he who hates is a murderer. No man, no woman ever becomes wicked in action until they become wicked in thought. No man ever turned up suddenly to the devil. You wark up to him on your thoughts.

"I have always been interested in the character of Aaron Burr. You say, well you are mighty easy pleased on charac-Well, sometimes the greatest men are the meanest. No telling what Burr might have been if circumstances had been dif-ferent. Do you know who Aaron Burr was? His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Edwards and his father was a good old preacher. A great revival was going on in the town—a revival just like this—and I tell you this revival is waking the people up. The newspapers seem to know it, the saloon keepers know it, the railroad men know it, the business men know it and everybody and everything seems to know it, except the churches of Atlanta. When this great revival was going on in the town where Aaron Burr The reply of the old man was that it was all folly. That was the last of Aaron Burr's religion. He was pricked to the heart by those meetings, but the word of a man turned him. A single word is a

arvelous thing.
"When James Harper, of Harper Bros., New York, left an old fashioned country home, he left an old fashioned country mother, thank God, who went with him out to the wagon as he left and with his mother's kiss still on his lips he listened o his father. 'James,' you have anything to dishonor it. James Harper always remembered that sentence. A sen-tence often makes a man, a word often ns a man. Mark your words.'

Rev. Mr. Stuart here told how one man Bolingbroke, of London, had started infidel-ism in society, how he filled Voltaire, who came over from France, with his doctrine how Tom Payne and numerous others were filled with the belief of that infidel. He told this to illustrate how one man could make much harm, and could scatter any

"It is an awful thing to have somebody following you," Continued Mr. Stuart.
"There's just lots of people in this house, but you don't know it, who are trying to dress fike you. Every man, every woman, has an influence. It may be a little, but it's an influence, nevertheless.

Mr. Stuart's seimon was listened to by a large congregation. It was generally pronounced to be a powerful discourse.

Dr. Hawthorne Yesterday. Dr. Hawthorne, at the First Baptist church yesterday, preached from the text: "Son, go work today in my vineyard." Mat.

Constitutes True Work for God." The discourse was an able one and was lisned to by a large congregation. He eached as follows:
"God made the universe to serve Him.

"God made the universe to serve Him. From the dew drop on the baby plant up to the mightiest orb in heaven, all things were created to do His bidding. His will is that nothing shall be idle or useless. The earth is one vast laboratory where decomposition and reorganization are constantly going on. The blast of nature's furnace never ceases, and its fires never burn low. The lichen of the rock and the oak of the forest each works out the problem of its own existence. Earth, air and water teem own existence. Earth, air and water teem with busy life. Age after age the countless stars pursue their appointed courses through the deep, still ocean of space. In all these things there is a lesson for man. Here is he taught the duty and necessity of labor. Idleness, physical or intellectual, or spiritual, is insubordination to God. It is incompatible with health, virtue and happiness. It will insure degradation and own existence. Earth, air and water teem happiness. It will insure degradation and wretchedness in this life and remediless uin in the life hereafter.

"Go work in my vineyard.' This is a call to spiritual labor, and the sacred scriptures teach us how we may make all our labors spiritual. We are so prone to divorce business from religion that we never think of ourselves as the Lord's servants, doing the Lord's bidding, when we are engaged in what we call 'secular' pursuits.

pursuits.
"The merchant goes home from his day's "The merchant goes home from his day's work in the store, and after tea he goes to the church and spends an hour in the brayer meeting. What he does in that hour of religious worship he calls the Lord's work, but does not think of his ten hours' labor in the store as work done for God. A Christian wife and mother after giv-

ing most of the day to household duties, says, 'Now, I will go out and do some work for the Lord; I will visit that poor, sick woman in the alley, and pray with her; I will then go to the Dorcas society and do a little sewing for the orphans.' It does not occur to that good woman that does not occur to that good woman that the work done at home in promoting the comfort and welfare of her husband and children, is just as truly work for the Lord as what she does for her sick neighbor and the little orphans. The Lord's work is where duty calls us, and doing our duty anywhere is the the Lord's work, if we so regard it. We can, if we will, make the courtroom, or the bank, or the store, or the workshop, a sancturary, and every business transaction an act of devo-tion to God.

"L The first thing which God requires of every rational, responsible human being is to repent of his sins and accept the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior and Master. Until this is done he cannot go into the Lord's vineyard and do the Lord's work. The heart—the center and mainspring of moral life and activity—must be divinely changed. God must come into it, and abide there. Until our will is merged into God's will, and our hearts glow with responsive love to Him who first loved us, the service that we attempt to render will be a drudgery to ourselves, and unacceptable to Him. Spiritual work cannot be done by an unspiritual man.

"This was the gerat lesson which Christ emphasized when He said, 'Ye must be born again.' As well may the irrational try to perform the functions of a metaphysician, as for an unregenerate man to attempt to do the work of God's kingdom." In the next place we imust be sure Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior and Master.

physician, as for an unregenerate man to attempt to do the work of God's kingdom.

"2. In the next place we must be sure that what we urdertake is in itself pure and right in the sight of God. Seiling goods is the Lord's work, if the goods be lawful, and you put a spiritual motive behind the occupation. Seiling whisky is not the Lord's work, because the fruits of it are evil and only evil. Seiling whisky is the devil's work, because it makes drunkards, paupers and felons, despoils home of its purity and peace, and fills our prisons with criminals, and our asylums with orphans and lunatics. It is the devil's work because it everywhere curses the world and feeds the flames of hell. As the business itself is unlawful, no man can put a spiritual motive behind it. The man who says that he sells whisky to promote the glory of God is a liar, in comparison with whom Annanias and Sapphira were angels of truth and innocence. A few years are a wealthy Kentucky liquor dealer mote the giory of God is a lar, in comparison with whom Annanias and Sapphira were angels of truth and innocence. A few years ago a wealthy Kentucky liquor dealer gave a large sum of money to the endowment fund of an orphan asylum, and ever since then he has been claiming that he is doing business for the Lord. It seems to me that if he has even a superficial acquaintance with the Bible he must know that God repudiates such a contribution to His cause. To all such men He will say, in the day of final retribution, 'Depart from Me, ye workers of iniquity, for I never knew you.'

"Running a lottery or selling and buying cotton futures is not the Lord's work. No man can with a good conscience get upon his knees and ask God to prosper him in such a business. Lotteries and bucket shops have made gambiers of millions of men. Their history is largely a record of wrecked fortunes, wrecked homes and wrecked lives.

"3. Not only must your business be right.

wrecked lives,
"3. Not only must your business be right

but your man has your unstates to show your but your man has your unstate of but you have an about your way to you have you have honored God and the sands of men have honored God and the sands of the god of the sands of the god of the

dauntless devotion to the cause insoire your followers with courage and determination. Is it to combat some new-born heresy which threatens the peace and order of God's church? Do it well; do it intelligently; select your weapons with the utmost care; watch for the best opportunities to strike, and when you strike, do it with all the nerve that is in you and with the purpose to kill if you can. Is it some inconspicuous work—something that will never get into the newspapers or be heralded from the housetops? Do it well. If it be a ministry in some obscure home, where a poor child is sick and the poor, tired mother needs help to nurse it, do it well. Put your brightest thoughts and your warmest feelings into it. Soothe the child and inspire the mother to hope in God. The world will not see you and applaud you, but God and His angels will. We can never know what is small or what is great in this life where every cause begets eternal consequences.

Could never by tongue or pen be taught, For it ran through a life like a thread of gold, And the life bore fruit an hundred fold."

THE THEATERS TONIGHT.

Roland Reed in Comedy at the Grand. Popular Prices at the Columbia.

The most brilliant theatrical season ever engagements yet to be played is that of the favorite comedian, Roland Reed, who will appear tonight at the Grand in his funniest comedy, "The Woman Hater." This engagement will be an event of more than ordinary interest, not only from the fact that it will be the last appearance here this season of Mr. Reed, but because the Gate City Guard, Atlanta's crack military organization, will attend the performance in a body as a compliment to Mr. Reed, who is a member of the famous Burgess Corps, of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Reed will, of course, be accompanied

by his brilliant leading lady. Miss Isadore Rush, and the same capable company of players that supported him during his en-gagement at the Grand during the exposition. His week's receipts at that time, by As everybody knows, Mr. Reed is a come

dian whose peculiarities of person and eccentricities of manner, combined with his keen sense of humor, have made him one of the most successful players in his line on the stage In "The Woman Hater" the comedian has a part that affords him peculiar and par-ticular opportunities for the display of his

unique and laughter provoking methods. The comedy is on the farcial order, bristling with bright lines. The engagement is for tonight only.

While in New Orleans recently Mr. Reed and Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who are warm personal friends somet much of their time. for tonight only.

While in New Orleans recently Mr. Reed and Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who are warm personal friends, spent much of their time together, and as Mr. Reed was leaving he received from Mr. Jefferson a handsome painting in oils, done by Mr. Jefferson himself, which was accompanied by the following note:

lowing note:
"1319 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans,
"1319 St. Charles avenue, Dear Roll the

lowing note:

"1319 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans,
La., February 22, 1895—My Dear Roland
Reed: I have, as you see, painted the
landscape I promised you, and send it today with my congratulations on your well
deserved success, with my cordial regards.
Faithfully yours. J. JEFFERSON."
In reply Mr. Reed wrote:

"New Orlenas, La., February 23, 1896—My
Dear Mr. Jefferson: I cannot express to
you sufficiently how grateful I am and
charmed with your presentation to me of
one of your own works of art.

"It shall adorn my home and be cherished
always with that sincere affection which
prompted its presentation.

"My best wishes are with you and yours
always, and may your good health continue
many, many years for the benefit of your
dear family and the art that you have so
manfully and artistically represented.

"With affection, your friend,
"ROLAND REED."

Populiar Prices at the Columbia.

Populiar Prices at the Columbia. Punch Robertson and his company of play rs, said to be one of the best organiza tions in the country playing at popular prices, will open a week's engagement tonight at the Columbia, presenting a comedy

"The Midnight Bell." Atlanta has a large population who like to patronize popular priced attractions when they merit patronage, and the Columbia will, no doubt, have a big week's business. will, no doubt, have a big week's business, as the press in other cities has pronounced the Punch Robertson company the best organization of its kind of the season. The company will offer a change of bill nightly during the week. As an advertisement for tonight only, the management has decided to admit one lady free with each person holding a paid 30 cent ticket. The prices for the engagement range from 10 to 30 cents. Reserved esats can be secured at Miller's book store without extra cost.

"The American Girl."

Tomorrow evening at the Grand "The merican Girl," a new comedy drama from American Girl," a new comedy drama from the pen of H. Grattan Donnelly, will be presented for the fi,rst time in this city. The company is said to be a capable one, and A. Q. Scammon, under whose direction the production is given, promises a first rate entertainment. Ada Rehan Coming.

The most important event of the theatrical season will be the engagement at the Grand on next Tuesday and Wednesday of Ada Rehan and the Augustin Daly company. Miss Rehan will be seen in two of her greatest impersonations in "The Last Word" and "The Taming of the Shrew." The sale of seats for the engagement will open Friday morning. Inquiries for seats are already coming in to Treasurer Ho-

WILL PRESENT "JULIUS CAESAR," Amateurs To Put Up a Fine Play-Re-

hearsals Being Held. The production of "Julius Caesar," shortly to be given by amateurs, will be a pleasant event in local theatrical circles. It is got up for the benefit of the charity fund of the A. E. O. under the direction fund of the A. E. O. under the direction of Oliver Taylor, late of the McLean-Prescott Company, who has had remarkable success in coaching amateurs. It is the intention of the management to make this a good performance, not only in regard to number of participants and spectacular effects, but from an artistic standpoint. A special feature of the occasion will be Caesar's triumphal entry into Rome heralded by Roman youths, captive maidens, senators, soldiers, etc. Altogether there will be about sixty characters represented. Rehearsals have been in progress some time and Mr. Taylor says he will resent a surprise to the public on the presentation of the play, as he was himself surprised to find so much undeveloped talent in Atlanta. The following is a list of well-known young men who will take speaking parts in the play: Shepard Bryan, Richard T. Dow, Edwin A. Harðin, Albert P. Wood, Hunter B. Course, Culyer Smith, Ralph Brown, Robert Lokey, James Crenshaw, Loren Williamson, Frank Russey, Henderson Hallman, Joseph T. Wiley, John Murphy, Julian Christian, Fred Miles and Thomas A. Clayton as business manager.

The performance will take place about the 8th or 9th of April. of Oliver Taylor, late of the McLean-Pres

One Best. From The Inland Printer.

There is no other kind of an advertisement so full of results and profits as a good newspaper display.

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

for which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollors without relief, but after taking a few bottles of I improved rapidly and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from this painful disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. E.

THANKS HIS FRIENDS

The Grandfather of Adolphus Duncan Is Grateful.

NEGRO'S STRONG WORDS

Rivers Says the White People of Atlanta Have Welded the Friendship of the Colored Race.

An old negro man, staggering under his weight of years, walked into the editorial cooms of The Constitution office last night. His head was white with snows of many winters and his frame trembled with the palsy of old age. The negro was J. S. Rivers, the grand-

father of Adolphus Duncan, and is eightytwo years old. Rivers has been one of the powers that has worked day and night for the vindication of Duncan. When he was first informed of the arrest of his grandson on the terrible charge he secured lega counsel and undertook to ferret out th charge

"If Adolphus has wronged any woman said Rivers to his council, "I do not propose to interfere with the course of the law; but if on the other hand my grandson is innocent, I shall never rest until his vindication is complete."

The old man then went to work. Though once a slave, Rivers is now the possessor of a fortune and he spent his money lav-ishly. He secured the best counsel obtainable and placed his money as a stake against the life of his grandson. He work-ed day and night to ascertain whether the charges against Duncan were true or false and when he was satisfied that his relative was innocent he redoubled his efforts in

Last night Rivers asked for a pencil and a piece of paper, and sitting down at a following card, which is given just as he

"Editor Constitution-Please allow me little space in your paper to express my thanks to my fellow citizens for the deep interest they have manifested in the case of my grandson, who was charged and twice convicted of a most supreme crime against the virtue of women. I have no sympathy for any man who would so brutalize himself as to assault a woman, it matters no how humble or low her social and moral standing.

"When the sad, shocking news came to me that my grandson was arrested for such a crime, with a heart steeped in sorrow, and inflamed by a sense of shame and in dignation, I determined not to do aught for him. But at the very inception of my investigation it was clear to me from the evidences and surrounding circumstances that there were discrepancies in the charge, all pointing to his innocence. And, therefore, I employed some of the ablest legal talent

dences and surrounding circumstances that there were discrepancies in the charge, all pointing to his innocence. And, therefore, I employed some of the ablest legal talent at the bar to ferret out the matter, and if, in their judgment gathered from the facts in the case he were innocent of the awful crime alleged against him, then to fight it to its bitterest end. To their minds his innocence was assured from the facts drawn from the whole investigations, and, therefore, with untiring zeal and bulldog tenacity, they fought as never white lawyers fought for a negro client charged with the perpetration of such a crime upon the sacred virtue of their own race.

"And after the trial by two different sets of jurors, two different judges, all of whom reached the same conclusion and pronounced the awful sentence of death upon him, and the supreme court of the state confirmed these judgments, hope, though strong, faltered, still stretching out its hands. "There now remained but one strand of hope—executive clemency. Then, for the first time in the history of the south the best element of the white people showed to the gazing world that justice shall be done to all men within their midst, regardless of color or condition, and that the innocent negro, as well as any citizen, shall be protected in ife and property. This stroke of mercy and justice shows the true attitude of the best white people toward the negro race in this section. In this gracicus act a precedent unheard of before is established in the interest of the whole negro race, and generations to come shall rise up to bless and revere the large-hearted and noble gentleman who, by letters and personal appeals, espoused the cause of this youth and the race. The Atlanta Constitution, which raised its voice fearlessly in behalf of the right; our matchless solicitor, Charley Hill, whose eloquence twice convicted him, and the jurors, who sized the decrease of the sentence in the trials, but cause of this youth and the race. The Atlanta Constitution, which raised its voice fearlessly in behalf of the right; our matchless solicitor, Charley Hill, whose eloquence twice convicted him, and the jurors, who signed his death sentence in the trials, but who, when convinced from evidences before unseen, had the righteousness and manhood to change their views and went before the governor and pleaded for his pardon—in response to all these the governor remained silent until Saturday, March 7th, when, by the stroke of the pen he did a gracious and unprecedented act, freeing the culprit and indelibly stamping his honored name upon the hearts of all good and justice-loving people. And as an approval of this just and fearless act, and a further proof of the true attitude of the best white people to their brother in black in this, our southern home, on Sunday morning a white gentleman drove up to my door, took Adolphus in his buggy, carried him home, dressed him up from head to foot and permamently employed him at a good salary in his home or business.

"Of course my own race has taken great interest in this boy, and did what they could to effect his pardon, for which I am also grateful, but they are one with me as a race, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to speak to them in this instance. The part they played is only natural, for which I am hankful, but the part the white people played in this matter commends itself to the consideration of the whole negro race especially, and justly demands the highest gratitude of the entire negro race. And hence to the dear white friends who have, of their own volition, raised their voices in defense of the innocent youth; to Solicitor Hill and the jurors who pleaded for mercy and his pardon, and to our unrivaled and ever-beloved governor, W. Y. Atkinson, who had the courage of his convictions and did the gracious deed which no other southern governor ever dared to attempt, I herein extend my solemn gratitude and praise.

Barney Got Even.

Barney Got Even.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.
Many years ago Barney Barnato renter a little house in one of the frontier towns of south Africa. Barney spent considerable in improving the house, but he quarreled with his landlord and decided to move. By inserting the following adve tisement in the local paper the prospective millionaire in some measure got even with his landlord: "Wanted, by a gentleman who agreed to leave dwelling occupied by him in condition in which he found it, 100,000 lively black beetles." Then follow-ed Barney's name and address.

March, April, May are the best months to purify the blood and build up the system. Don't neglect such an important matter. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the advent of spring.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc., FOR RENT-The best \$55 10-room house in Atlanta, modern, on car line, near in, good street, ready. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

FOR RENT-Nice 9-room house three blocks from depot; all conveniences. Apply to Perry Chisolm, 132 South Pryor St. mch 14 4t

WANTED-To Exchange. WANTED—To exchange good stocks and some cash for well located residence lot in city. Box 131, city. mch15-3t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. PIANO WANTED Responsible party wishes to rent a piano for several months Prefers an upright. Price must be reasonable. Address Plano, care Constitution. meh 15 2t

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-\$5,000 at 8 per cent, gilt-edge security, no commission. Apply room 70 Temple Court. mar 12—2t

Pocket Knives --and Scissors

We will send FREE either a large 2-blade Pocket Knife with stag handle, 0R, a pair of 7-inch full Nickel Scissors

For { 40 Coupons; on ron 2 Coupons and 40 cents.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Send Coupons with Name and Address to BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C. Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—An income of \$20 per month on an investment of \$100; larger or smaller amount at the same rate; write for our new methods of operating in stocks, bonds, grain, provisions and cotton: absolutely without loss, J. C. Hasbrouck & Co., 54

LOST—A large mink muff Thursday morning on Mitchell street near Pryor. The finder will be liberally rewarded at 131 Capitol square. mar 11—4t

AUCTION SALES. AT AUCTION—IWII sell at J. B. Thompson's stables, March 18th, one nice brown mare seven years old; can show 2:35 gait. Don't fail to be on hand. Apply O. M. Ray, 23 S. Forsyth st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

\$265 BUYS A GOOD-PAYING business; \$100 over all expenses per month; 170 White-hall street; no experience required.

mch 14-2t

roch 14-2t

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One complete sawmill outfit, 12x20 stationary engine and
tubular boiler with gang edger. Call on
T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

mar 8 1m

PERSONAL

FOR OFFICE supplies call on the office suppliers, Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall street, Kimball house, Atlanta.

PERSONAL—After you have tried every-thing else and want to be cured at once of gonorrhea and gleet, also syphilis in its worst form. Never fails. Confidential. Box 40, Atlanta, Ga. mar 11 5t BOARDERS WANTED. BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get comfortable rooms and good board very reasonable at 93 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland.

THREE BLOCKS from Aragon; furnace heat; lovely home; first-class accommodations; terms reasonable, 296 Peachtree, mch 14-3t BOARDERS WANTED-To make it pleasant in the house, will give two young ladies a nicely furnished room, fuel, lights and board for \$15 per month each. Add "ss" (Pleasant," care Constitution. mch 15 3t THE NEW PARK HOTEL, of Macon, is undergoing inside and outside improve-ments which when completed will greatly enhance the appearance of the house and the comfort of the guests. The patronage is greatly improved. The Park hotel, Ma-con, Ga. Mrs. T. M. Butner, proprietress. The best \$2 house south.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

FLOWER SEEDS—Cupid sweet peas by the million. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor street. mar 13—3t LIME! LIME! LIME! f. o. b., Davittes, at 20c and 25c per standard barrel. Address the Davitte M. M. & C. Co. mar8-17t.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—One four story brick standard factory building on W. and A. railroad. Will improve to meet the wants of permanent lessee. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE—Call and see. Griswold & Martin offer bargains in furniture for cash or on payments. Second-hand furniture bought and exchanged; furniture packed on short notice. 113 and 115 White-hall street. mch 5 1m

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED—300d second-hand counters, Call or address the Eest Tea and Coffee Company, 79 and 81 Peachtree street, inchi5-2t

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous. BASEMENT of store at 6 N. Broad street for rent. Apply to Georgie H. Johnston & Co. & Co. mar 8 7t

FOR RENT-Storeroom well located 18x89;
hotel of 18 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences, George S. May, 707 Temple Court. mar7-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice im-proved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. Purchase money notes bought and sold. No. 210 Norcross building, At-WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office, fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross build-ing, have from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent. MONEY ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 3 per cent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties: also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad street. FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan5-tf

TRADERS' COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate; city property to exchange for good farms or timber land; bank stocks for sale, 47 N. Broad street, jan12-ly Sale. 41 N. Broad street. jantz-iy
WEYMAN & CONARS, real estate; loans;
borrowers, call and get our rate; lenders,
call and get list of securities. 825 Equitable. call and get list of securities. 825 Equitable.
SOUTHERN Loan and Banking Company
always has money to lend in any amount
on short or long time, repayable in monthly
installments, on real or personal property.
Rate of interest dependent on character of
security offered. Purchase money notes
bought. We charge no commissions. W.
T. Crenshaw, cashier, No. 13 East Alabama
street. \$5,000 TO LEND on Atlanta real estate.
Also farm loans negotiated. Francis
Fontaine, Room 618, Temple Court.

That Watch Sale

. s is over, but if you are still looking for a bargain, come around. We've got two or three watches tucked away that may

Julius R. Watts & Co. Jewelers, 57 Whitehall Street

HELP WANTED-Male.

GOOD WOOD WORKMAN wanted by Bartlett & Bize, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Two lady typewriters for one to two hours' work each afternoon. Address, box 665, stating price.

WIDOW LADY with first-class references wants position as housekeeper for widow-er. A permanent home desired. 17½ Peachtree street. mch 10 1 w e o d

WANTED-Salesman. CIGARS—Man traveling Georgia or Tennessee to take several brands of standard cigars as a side line on liberal commission. Good business references required. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. mar 15-3t

\$60 TO \$150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. mch3-30t.

MEDICAL.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, SECOND FLOOR INVAN BUILDING, ATLANTA. GA.

COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due notes, Colleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Imman Bidg., Atlants, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials farmished from prominent merchants and bankers.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silve ?.

HELP WANTED-Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. WANTED-Position by experienced ste-nographer familiar with office work. Willing to begin on small salary. Address Stenographer, 811 Equitable Building. mrl5-lw

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

tree street. mch 10 1 w e o d
A YOUNG lady who has just completed
her education in one of the best business colleges in the country, wishes a
position as stenographer. Address W. H.,
care Constitution. march 15 4t. WANTED—By Virginian (widow), superior qualifications, position to teach, house keep and care of children. Address Mrs. O., care postmaster, Loretto, Essex county Va. mch 16-3t

LADIES!—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. All druggists, Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pamay 28-20t mon to thu sat su.

o-r. h., 233 Courtland
-r. h., 353 Loyd
-r. h., 156 and 158 Whitehall
-r. h., 119 Courtland
-r. h., 488 N. Boulevard, furnished
-r. h., 41 W. Cain
-r. h., 23 Kimball
-r. h., 21 E. Harris
-r. h., 21 E. Harris

FOR RENT.

On lease of one to five years to an approved tenant the Gordon school building on Edgewood avenue, containing three stories and dry basement with entrance from street, floor space measuring about 240x490 feet. Very central and desirably located, well adapted for business, college, hotel or manufacturing purposes. Heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. For price and further particulars address P. O. box 680, city.



FOR RENT By C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall St. Kimball House.

TOO MUCH MONEY. Come and get all you want at your own time at the lowest rates of interest. Advances made on all kinds of jewelry, musical instruments, guns, platols, etc. We also carry a full line of the latest designs in jewelry, guns, pistols and cartridges which we will sell at our prices. All business strictly private and confidential. Givags a call. CAPITAL CITY LOAN OD., 21 North Broad Street.

SALE HINSON DEMANDED will positively J. F. Lay Refused close next Wednesday

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Each

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LETTER

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Special

SALE

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2:30

O'Clock.

Monday

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own prices.

DIAMOND

advantage

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GRAND

AUCTION

George E. Hinson, bridge builder at afternoon. there for murder, w yesterday and is loc police station. He J. F. Lay, a prospe near Central, S. C. mitted last October succeeded in evadi three re-The crime grew ou alleged debt, Hinso maining

owned him money i several unsuccessfu money Hinson wer at work and the tw son claims that Lay pistol against the tragedy created greated it occurred and expressed towards I made by the officers
A reward of \$300 w of the dead man an rewards stood effective ago, when Mr reward she had offeresting officers will by the state of So heing effective. being effective. (
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Arrest of George I

WAS CAPTURE

Carolina.

Duel Results

He Exped Hinson has been imonths, he says. Hisouthern railroad stand recently has be a transfer table in secured board at the at the corner of Rilam street, near the ed him in Atlanta withey lived quietly a Hinson claims that Hinson claims that unexpected and tha away if he so desir Lay and last night Lay and last night
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"Yes, I admit the Hinson, who is a trapectable looking mage. "I have nothing and would never half I had had money self in the courts. knew that without tice. I have been the money possible back to Central and I saved money enou defend me. I recei a friend in South Ca I had been spotted be arrested unless could have got aw my mind to work and arrest me. "I worked for L he paid me \$10 and balance. I asked him times and told him to pay my debts. erect the bridge and vice and then went Norris cotton milla, had been working tract to build the for my money seve clared that he would some of my friends what they could, but me. I thought of st and had almost dee learned that it we property was tied could not have got time even if I had s

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He Lay or "Lay had fired fo could fire one at h struck him in the turned and walked Lay walked a fe the ground and death of Lay from ter leaving the place from there made county, Georgia. for some time, I de and met my wife had but for the fawork he would have my breast. I am stand trial."

Taken fre Hinson was located man Phillips. He about the presence of the city and con with the South Carl learned Saturday to wanted for the crimor's reward would be the prisoner. Yeste Phillips and Sergea the house of Moores with his wife. It was the control of the crimory of the control of the contr with his wife. It they arrested Hins down and pleading

Artless From The Chicago "What's your nam But what's your

TELLS HOW HE KILLED HIN

Arrest of George E. Hinson for Murder in South Carolina.

WAS CAPTURED IN ATLANTA

He Killed a Man Near Central, South Carolina, Last October.

HINSON DEMANDED MONEY FOR WORK

ely

J. F. Lay Refused to Pay Him and Duel Resulted in His Death. Hinson's Story.

George E. Hinson, formerly a well known bridge builder at Central, S. C., wanted there for murder, was arrested in Atlanta yesterday and is locked up in a cell at the police station. He is charged with killing J. F. Lay, a prosperous farmer, who lived pear Central, S. C. The crime was committed last October. Hinson escaped and succeeded in evading arrest until located

The crime grew out of a dispute about an alleged debt, Hinson claiming that Lay owned him money for work. After making several unsuccessful efforts to collect the money Hinson went to where Lay was at work and the two men disputed. Hinson claims that Lay shot at him four times and that when he killed him, Lay had his pistol against the breast of Hinson. The arragedy created great excitement at the time it occurred and much indignation was expressed towards Hinson. Hinson left the county at once and despite the search made by the officers got out of reach.

A reward of \$300 was offered by the wife of the dead man and to that amount the governor of South Carolina added \$100. The rewards stood effective until a month or two ago, when Mrs. Lay withdrew the reward she had offered. The Atlanta arresting officers will receive the \$100 offered the state of South Carolina, it still being effective. Officer Philips, of the police force, located Hinson and it was he who arrested the alleged murderer yester-

He Expected Arrest.

Hinson has been in Atlanta nearly two months, he says. He secured work at the Southern railroad shops, western division, and recently has been engaged in building a transfer table in the shop yards. He secured board at the house of J. R. Moore, at the corner of Ridge avenue and Pulliam street, near the shops. His wife join-ed him in Atlanta when he came here and they lived quietly at the house of Moore Hinson claims that his arrest was not unexpected and that he could have got away if he so desired. He aum ts killing Lay and last night told a representative of The Constitution the full particulars of the crime. Chief Connolly has telegraphed the South Carolina officers notifying them of the arrest and an officer will probably come to Atlanta today or tonight for the prisoner. He says that he is willing to go back without requisition papers. Hinson Tells the Story.

"Yes, I admit that I killed Lay," said Hinson, who is a tall, intelligent and re spectable looking man, thirty-one years of age. "I have nothing to conceal about it and would never have left South Carolina if I had had money enough to defend my-self in the courts. I had no money and knew that without it I could not get justice. I have been working and saving all the money possible and intended to go back to Central and give myself up whe: I saved money enough to pay a lawyer to defend me. I received information from a friend in South Carolina last Friday tha I had been spotted in Atlanta and would be arrested unless I left immediately. I could have got away then, but made up my mind to work on and let them come

worked for Lay and earned \$29 for He paid me \$10 and refused to settle the balance. I asked him for the money several times and told him that I needed it badly to pay my debts. He employed me to erect the bridge and I performed the ser-vice and then went back to my work at Norris cotton mills, in Central, where I had been working before taking the contract to build the bridge. I asked Lay for my money several times, but he declared that he would not pay it. I then got some of my friends to go to him and do what they could, but he still refused to pay me. I thought of suing him in the courts and had almost decided to do so when I learned that it would be useless. His property was tied up some way and I could not have got the money for a long time even if I had secured a judgment.

Fired Twice at Lay. "As a last recourse I went to the creek where Lay and several men were at work finishing the bridge. My part of the work had been completed. I asked Lay for my money and told him that I needed it. We had some words and a quarrel resulted. I told him that I intended to have pay for my work or else whip him and at that he started towards me. As he came to me he pulled out his pistol and began firing. As he started to me I attempted to draw my pistol and got it out of my pocket, but was prevented from using it by a negro who ran up and grabbed my hands. Lay who ran up and grabbed my hands. Lay had already fired at me and when the negro held my hands I was powerless to defend myself. I, of course, scuffled with the negro and by a powerful jerk tot away from him best as well as the second sot away from him just as Lay placed his pistol against my breast and was trying to shoot. His pistol wouldn't fire from some reason and at that instant I leveled my weapon at his breast and fired

He Lay on the Ground. "Lay had fired four shots at me before I could fire one at him. When my bullets struck him in the breast and groin he turned and walked slowly away. I knew that I had hit, but made no move then. Lay walked a few feet from me and then Lay walked a few feet from me and then sat down. A minute later he lay down on the ground and I knew that he was badly hurt. I then left the place and did not learn until three weeks afterwards that I had killed Lay. I first learned about the death of Lay from The Constitution. After leaving the place I went to Central and from there made my way to Madison tounty, Georgia. Staying in that county for some time, I decided to come to Atlanta, and met my wife here in February. If I had not shot Lay when I did he would have killed me. His pastol rested against me and but for the failure of the weapon to work he would have fired the fifth shot in my breast. I am willing to go back and

Taken from His Wife.

Hinson was located a week ago by Patrolman Philips. He secured information about the presence of the alleged murderer in the city and communication was made with the South Carolina officers. It was learned Saturday that Hinson was still wanted for the crime and that the governor's reward would be paid upon delivery of the prisoner. Yesterday afternoon Officer Phillips and Sergeant Slaughter went to the house of Moore and found Hinson there with his wife. It was a sad scene when, they arrested Hinson, the wife breaking down and pleading for her husband. Taken from His Wife.

Artless Infancy. From The Chicago Record. "What's your name, little boy?"

"But what's your other name?"

TO DISCUSS PAVING.

AUBURN AVENUE PETITION BE FORE COUNCIL TODAY.

The Communication From the Consolidated to Mayor King Will Also Be Presented.

The regular meeting of council this afternoon will probably be quite interesting as several matters of importance are booked to come up for discussion.

Mayor Porter King will present the com nunication from the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company in regard to the abandonment of the Auburn avenue franchise and a portion of the Capitol avenue franchise. This communication has been in the possession of Mayor King for several days and he will this afternoon place it before the council for its consideration.

There will doubtless be two petitions presented by the citizens of Auburn avenue in regard to the paving of that long neglected thoroughfare. One petition, which has been numerously signed, will ask council that the street be paved, while the other petition, which is not so largely signed, will petition against the paving. These petitions have been considered by the street committee and a report back to council will be made at the meeting this afternoon. Those approving the pavement are said to be Messrs. Mayson, Colvin, Adamson, Martin, Sir si and Culberson, while it is said that Mr. Hutchinson will make a minority report. The action of council will probably solve the question this afternoon and something definite will be known. Another interesting feature of the mee ing today will be the election of a sixth ward physican to iill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Nat O. Harris. Several are after the position and nothing definite can be known until action is taken by council and an election is made.

To Pave Auburn Avenue. The action of Auburn avenue in regard to the petition of the residents of that street

is being watched with interest by all who are interested in the question. Auburn avenue has been neglected for years and years, and while other streets have been made smooth with asphalt and other paving, the residents of that street have been disappointed and action has been postponed until many who owned property on the street gave up all hope of ever get-ting what they wanted.

Since the action of the Consolidated in

since the action or the Consoluated in tearing up its tracks the residents have im-proved this opportunity to make a final effort to secure paving. Now that the car company desires to surrender its franchi to the entire street from Pryor to Jackson, it is probable that the petitioners in favor of paving will succeed in what they have failed for many years.

Auburn avenue is in a deplorable condition at present. The paving, which was worse than no paving at all, has been sadly allowed to go to ruin, and great holes are to be found in many places.

While Capitol avenue is tied up in the litigation about the tracks, Auburn avenue may slip in and get her paving without having had made a great fight at this time. The decision of council in regard to the Auburn avenue paving is a question in which all are interested and will be closely watched until the report is acted upon one way or another. the entire street from Pryor to Jackson

Who Succeeds Dr. Harris?

Who Succeeds Dr. Harris?

The successor of Dr. Nat O. Harris as physician of the sixth ward will be elected this afternoon.

Many candidates are now in the field after the position and the race has been warmly contested. A long list of names will be placed before council this afternoon and many friends of the candidates will be on hand to add their personal indorsement of their favorites. The appointment pays a salary of \$500 fo the sixth ward and many are after th

HE SOLD A STOLEN WATCH

And Was Afterwards Proven Not Guilty of Stealing It-Now Charged with Swindling.

Peter Smith is a young negro without any great amount of legal wisdom, but he promises to offer a question of law knotty as can be. He is now in a cell at the rolles station where the the police station. where he was placed Saturday afternoon by several officers on a warrant charging him with cheating and

Peter was the cause of a lively and exciting chase Saturday. An officer spied knowing that he was wanted, se out after the darky. Smith is fleet-footed and he set off as fast as he could run. Several officers and innumerable citizens gave chase, and after running the negro a dozen blocks, brought him to bay and placed a pair of handcuffs on his wrists. Those who captured him are Officer Mercer, Clerk Wynne, of the police court, and

The cause of Peter's trouble grew out of the fact that a watch was stolen from Sallie Turner, of Marietta street, some time ago. It is believed by the officers that Peter stole the property, but they were unable to establish the charge in court recently. It seems that when the watch was stolen the woman suspected that Smith had carried it away and she made complaint to the officers. The case was investigated by Detective Harris, who believed that he had sufficient evidence to convict the negro. He arrested Smith and carried him before the city criminal court, where he was charged with the theft of the watch. The evidence was not conclusive and the negro was discharged from custo-

dy by Judge Berry.

The Stolen Watch Found. At that time nothing had been learned of the watch and Smith was arrested merely as a suspect. He denied the charge against him. A few days ago Officers Candler and R. G. Wilson, of the evening watch of the

R. G. Wilson, of the evening watch of the police force, located the missing watch and recovered it from Jesse Lanford, a relative of Detective Lanford. Mr. Lanford said that he bought the watch from Peter Smith and paid him several dollars for it. The watch was given up by Mr. Lanford and turned over to the owner, he of course, losing the amount he paid Smith for the property.

When the watch was taken from him Mr. Lanford began to take stem to have Smith arrested and prosecuted, but upon investigation he learned that the negro had already been arrested, tried and discharged on the charge of stealing the watch. He remembered that he could not prosecute a man the second time for the same offense and began to think about a manner of procedure. He wanted to punish the negro for selling him a watch not his own, causing him to lose the price paid for it, and the result was that Mr. Lanford swore out a warrant charging Smith with cheating and swindling.

Some Questions Asked.

Some Questions Asked.

Now that the negro has been arrested, the question arises, can he be tried on a charge of cheating and swindling by seling a watch which has been proven the property of another, but the theft of which he was not proven guilty. He sold the watch, which was undoubtedly stolen, but the court said that Smith did not steal it. If he had possession of it and it fails to be proven that he stole it from any one, cannot he sell it without laying himself liable to prosecution if the watch is by any means taken from the purchaser? Or can Smith now be again prosecuted for the theft of the watch, since it has been recovered and evidence secured to show that he sold it shortly after it was stolen? And does the fact that he sold the watch under the circumstances constitute the crime of cheating and swindling. Those are questions asked by the officers, and they will wafch the disposition of the case with interest. Smith will be given a hearing before Judge Foute today. Some Questions Asked.

Blaze at Buchanan.

Buchanan, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—
The storehouse occupied by Sewell & Sewell was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Nothing was saved except about \$500 worth of clothing. Sewell & Sewell's loss on stock of goods about \$6,000; insurance \$3,500. W. A. McCalman's store-house lost \$300; no insurance.

BOTH WANTED DEATH

Two Despondent Men Attempt Suicide in Two Ways.

LAUDANUM, MORPHINE, NOOSE

One in a Wagon Yard, the Other in a

Shed.

WILL SIMPSON TOOK DRUG POISON

He Was Found with a Large Quantity of Drugs in His Stomach, but Was Saved.

The suicide mania was abroad in the city yesterday. Two citizens were seized with the desire to end their existence. Both tried the usual methods of suicides.

One of the desperate men attempted to hang himself in a deserted shed. He was found and cut down just in time to save his life. His neck bears the imprint of the improvised noose, and it also has a decided crick in it. The other unfortunate decided on the lau-

danum and morphine route to the other world and he swallowed enough poison to kill several men. He was found in a wagon yard and hauled to the hospital just as the poisonous drugs were taking effect. Before the doctors could nump out the man he was nearer to death than is usual in cases when would-be suicides are saved. His was given up as a hopeless case, but at the last moment the man was saved. He s very sick now. The poison patient was picked up by some

farmers in Morris's wagon yard, on Decatur street, adjoining the police station. He had taken an ounce of laudanum and three grains of morphine in his desperate effort to kill himself. The discoverers of the man called in the police and it was found that the sick man. Will Simpson, a bartender, who works for J. G. Sprayberry, on Decatur street, was in a very bad way. He was getting worse rapidly, and but for the prompt action in sending for the ambulance and hauling the man to the hospital he would have died in the yard. Simpson lay between life and death at the hospital nearly all day. The physicians and surgeons in charge devoted several hours applying the restoratives in such cases, and after hard work they were rewarded, by seeing the sick man begin to revive. He improved slowly, and late in the afternoon was on the road to recovery. Last night the physicians said that he would recover. Officers Shepard, Walton and Abbott took charge of the man when he was found, and they sent him to the hospital. He declin-

When told that he might die he said that he had nothing to say beforehand. Hanging in a Shed.

ed to tell why he had swallowed the drugs.

The would-be suicide who attempted to hang himself is not known. His name was not taken at the Grady hospital. It is not the custom of the officials there to take the names of patients who attempt to kill themselves. The man is a negro. He was found in an old shed on a lot on Liberty street, near the old barracks, in the western part of the city. He tied a cloth about his neck for a rope and jumped off into space with the other end of the noose fas tened to a rafter above. When cut down the darky was breathing hard and was in a dangerous fix, but he was brought round all right.

A Sick Revenue Man. L. M. Wall, a United States revenue prisoner confined in the county jail, was removed from that place yesterday to the

Grady hospital, a very sick man. He is suffering from pneumonia, and little chance for his recovery is hoped for. He has been quite ill for some time and yesterday it was decided by Mr. C. C. Greene, who attends the revenue prisoners, to have Wall removed to the hospital, where he can get better treatment than at the fail.

CHANGED ITS COURSE.

The Comet Concluded Not To Hit the

Earth.

From The Memphis Scinitar. The fine accuracy with which your modern astronomers can calculate the move-ments of the heavenly bodies as they whirl onward through space has been excellently illustrated in the case of Perrine's comet.

This nebulous hobo was due to hit the earth today, according to the calculations of some of the leading sky-gazers, and the Scimitar, with its usual enterprise, had made all arrangements to get out cial edition as soon as the impact trans pired, containing interviews with some of the prominent citizens of the visiting orb and some estimates about how they stood on the money question. But up to the hour-of going to press the concussion has failed to concuss, and The Scimitar is in receipt of heliographic advices from this wandering pilgrim in infinite space that the has been postponed, but that It will surely be made as soon as the national democratic committee shall have adopted a free silver platform

It appears that the comet approached tucking its tail between its legs, made a sneak. This comet was discovered by Pro-fessor Perrine, of Lick Observatory, on February 13th, but its identity could not be fixed with certainty, as no one appears to trave mislaid a comet lately. Without knowing its identity, the astronomers were at a loss as to its habits or condition in life. Professor Leuschren, of California, did some ciphering and concluded that the stranger was an irresponsible gob of atoms, moving toward the earth at a rate of 1,700,000 miles per day and evidently purposing to give this planet a dig in the ribs or an upper-cut on the probose's. But it now appears that ten days before its discovery comet had passed perihelion, and a few days after that event made a turn in its orbit and started in a parabolic orbit on its road back into impenetrable and illimitable space. It was at no time nearer to the earth tham 27,000,000 miles, and as its tail is always stretched out away from the sun, once it had turned on its orbit it could not touch the earth. There is little danger from the tail of a comet, but one having a nucleus would very likely make an end of things earthly. The chances, however, of any compt. striking the earth are always infinitely small.

The danger is also past of the comet

falling into the sun, a possibility that had been more than hinted at by some astron-omers. This would be a real catastrophe, for all learned astronomers acknowledge that if a comet fell into the sun it would produce such an increase of solar heat peo-ple on earth would all be broiled or frizzled or fried up. With this danger staring the world in the face, it seems that if the matter were left to popular vote the people on the earth would elect to have the comet hit the earth and take the attending chances, rather than have it fall into the sun and burn everything up.

Other astronomers who wish, evidently, to reassure the public, claim that in 1861 a comet several times larger than the one now in question hit the earth while tray-

eling at the rate of 10,000,000,000 miles a day and nobody knew it. How they discovered it so many years after they refuse to make plain. But if these astronomers are teeling the truth, it places the other astronomers who say that a comet only hits once in fifteen hundred million years in an awkward position. Clearly either one set of astronomers or the other is making a terrible blunder.

Few people have a clear idea as to what a comet really is and for their benefit the opinion of Professor Young is set forth as follows: "A comet is nothing but a sand bank," that is, a swarm of solid particles of unknown size and widely separated, say pinheads several hundred feet apart, each particle carrying with it an envelope of gas largely hydrocarbon, in which gaslight is produced, either by electrical discharges between the particles or by some other light, the evolving action due to the sun's inufience. This hypothesis derives its chief plausibility from the modern discovery of the close relationship between meteors and comets." Another astronomer on the subject of the

Another astronomer on the subject of the make-up of the comets says:

"It is not a solid body like the earth. It is made up of minute bodies. We might compare it with a dust-cloud. While in size it compares with the earth, there is no comparison with the solidity of the two. So far as we have been able to learn there are no large particles of matter in the comet. They are made up of atoms of dust of iron, nickel or some other metal. Our atmosphere is practically impervious to such a body. Seventy or eighty miles above the earth, where the atmosphere is so rare that the vacuum is almost as good as that of a Crookes tube, there is still enough resistance to disinterrate and destroy a body like a comet traveling with the swiftness with which a comet travels. The particles would become indefinitely fine, no larger than the ultimate atoms of matter. They would ultimately reach the earth."

GOZA KEPT THE MONEY.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE YOUNG MAN

Accused of Aiding Will Myers To Escape-Charged with Stealing Money Sent to a Prisoner.

fact in connection with the case of Walter C. Goza, the young man who was arrested on a charge of conspira that he gave Will Myers pistol in the county jail, which has been known at the jail since the arrest of Goza wo weeks ago, has been brought to light. It develops that a warrant charging Goza with larceny after trust was sworn out a day or two before his arrest at East Point on the conspiracy charge. The nature of the charge is unusual.

Goza is accused of appropriating to his own use the sum of \$8, or thereabouts, after being entrusted with the money to be handed to a prisoner in the county jail. Instead of giving the money to the pasoner, as he is said to have promised o do, it is charged that he kept it and has never turned the money over person it was intended for or back to the

It is now said that the arrest of Goza or he corspiracy charge was made prema-urely, because it was believed that he was about to skip to evade capture and bunishment on the charge of keeping the money sent by him to a prisoner in the jail. It is said that it was not intended to arrest him at the time the arrest was made, but that to prevent him getting away it was decided to lock him up. The away it was decided to lock him up. The case had not fully developed and the arrest of Goza appears to have interfered with the work of the officers, who claim that they would have turned a big card in the Myers escape had not the fact of the arrest of Goza leaked out. They made every effort to conceal the fact of the arrest until other arrests could be made and rest until other arrests could be made and partially succeeded, the news leaking out throught an irregular source, however, and warning the other parties, it is said.

Sent a Friend Money. Goza was wanted on a warrant charging him with larceny after trust, sworn out by Madam Annie Rollins, of Bartow street. The warrant was placed in the hands of a bailiff, and it was said that Goza was arrested on it, but that he es-caped from the bailiff and was about to get away. The warrant was turned over to the county jailers when Goza was arrested and is still in their hands. It is said that an effort has been made to compromise the case, but that the prosecutor will insist on its disposition in the courts. Madam Rollins sent the money to a sick friend in the jail, it seems, and for some time believed that it had reached the party. When she learned that Goza had not turned over the money she swore out

the warrant. Two Instead of One.

The development in the case brings to light the fact that Goza is held on two warrants instead of one, as has been sup-posed by many. He is to have a preliminary hearing on the conspiracy warrant this morning and it is said that some interesting developments will be brought to light in connection with the escape of Will Myers. Goza is charged with furnishing the pistol in the possession of Myers when he made his break for liberty, and the arresting officer, J. B. McConnell, of East Point, the ex-jailer, believes that he can prove the charge against Goza.

Hope of Reward Blasted. It is said that when the officers began work on the conspiracy case it was in the belief that a big reward had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the men who aided Myers to escape. It was believe ed that the father of Forrest Crowley. Myers's victim, had offered a reward for the arrest of the parties who aided the murderer to get away, and also that the state had offered a reward. A few days ago, shortly after Goza had been arrested it was learned that not a cent had been offered for the conviction or arrest of the

conspirators. Mr. Crowley denies that he

made any such offer. So it appears that

the work of the arresting officer and his

offered a reward, and the state has no

associates has been in vain, so far as reward goes May Be a Surprise.

The case to be heard today may result in a big surprise. It is said that Goza will be able to explain the charge against him and that he or his attorneys, Messrs. Garrett & Neufville, will have something to say about the case of an interesting nature. It seems that the witnesses or whose testimony the conviction of Goza de-pends are ex-jan birds themselves. One of the men was bonded out of prison by Mr. McConnell. The case will be watched with interest, in the light of the peculiar cir

KILLED TWO MULES.

Poor Brutes Starved by Their Owners. Arimals Ordered Killed.

Chief of Police Connolly directed the killing of two sick mules in the station house lot Saturday morning. One of the brutes belonged to Merce, the negro drayman who was arrested and sent to the city stockade for cruelty to animals by Judge Andy Calhoun last week. The poor brute was neglected and worked without food and proper care. While driving down Decatur street the mule's strength gave out en-tirely and the animal fell to the street

tirely and the animal fell to the street nearly dead.

Officer Ed Walton investigated the case and found that Mercer had mistreated his mule. He was arrested and locked up at the police station and just as soon as the case came before Judge Calhoun he promptly sent the drayman to the stockade for a term of twenty-five days. Mercer is still at the farm. The animal was picked up from the street by a crowd of indignant negroes and white men and carried to the police station lot near by. It was given food, but the efforts of the volice to restore the mule to life proved futile, its condition Saturday morning necessitating that it should be put out of misery. The other animal was killed for a similar reason.

HEWITT, SECRET MAN

The Police Department Has a Detective At Work On the Quiet.

WHAT IS HE DOING? IS ASKED

Some of the Police Speculating About the Work of Mr. Hewitt-Thought That He Had Been Dismissed.

It may not be generally known, but it is fact that J. M. Hewitt, who was employ ed by the city during the exposition, has been doing detective work under the Atlanta police department since the time i was supposed that he had been discharged together with the several other extra detectives employed during the exposition.

Just what Mr. Hewitt has been doing for the city cannot be learned. The fact that he has been at work and drawing pay from the police department cannot be and is not denied by the officials of that department. An effort has been made to suppress the fact of the detective's employment, but it has leaked out.

During the exposition Mr. Hewitt worked with the police department regularly. He was engaged by the police board for service during the show, as was half a doz en others. At the expiration of the time of employment consequent on the exposition it was given out that all of the extra detectives had been discharged and were no longer in the service of the city as de-tectives or officers of any kind. In the case of all except Mr. Hewitt the statement appears to have been true. So far as known he is the only extra exposition de-

tective retained for work now.

An effort was made to ascertain the nature of the work being done by Detective Hewitt, but none of those interested would give out the news. When asked about it Chief of Police Connolly said that Hewitt "was walking about for his health." He dmitted that the detective had been draw ing pay recently and since the general dismissal of extra men was announced. The chief commends the ability of the de tective and says that he is a good officer. Some of the commissioners were asked about the matter, but they stated that they knew nothing about it. Chairman Branan, of the police board, said that it was news to him. Commissioner Johnson, the exman, said that he did not know what Mr. Hewitt is doing.

The Officers Speculating.

It is said that the detective is doing some special and important work for the chief of the department. The chief smiled when asked about the matter and said that he had a right to employ a secret detective. The work of the detective has been a subject of speculation about the police depart ment headquarters for a week and that the news was not brought to light earlier is due to the effort of those interested to sup-press Mr. Hewitt's connection with the force being made known. It is said that the detective reports for duty every morn-ing just as do the regular detectives of the force.

Is It Another Loyd Case?

It will be remembered that last year the police department employed a secret man in the person of Captain J. H. Loyd to perform service in the interest of the department. He was appointed to look out for gamblers incidentally and the members of the police force principally. He was expected to keep an eye on the patrolmen and report any irregularity of conduct on the part of the bluecoats. He received for his services \$75 per month.

The fact of Captain Loyd's connection with the department was first made public in The Constitution several weeks ago. It was never denied and was practically admitted by the authorities. He received pay under the name of J. C. McKnight, it is said, but that fact was unknown to Captain Loyd at the time. He supposed that his name was on the payroll of the department. Is It Another Loyd Case?

his name was on the payroll of the department.

Some of the officers on the force have been thinking about the work of Mr. Hewitt and they have suspected that he might be doing the work said to have been assigned to Captain Loyd. When Mr. Hewitt approaches it is said that some of the suspicious men go about their business with careful zeal. The authorities deny that the detective is doing work of the kind. It is believed by some that the detective may be looking after the internal troubles of the department, but the general belief in the matter is that the officer is working on some important case, the nature of which cannot be learned.

THEY RAN AWAY.

Two Girls Leave the Home for the

Friendless. Amanda Pass and Bertha Collins, young girls who have been living at the Home for the Friendless for some time. ran away for the home last night and are being looked for by the police. They escaped from one of the attendants, it seems The young girls were allowed to go to church with several others, in charge of an attendant. It appears that the girls saw an opportunity to escape and they left their charge for parts unknown. The po-lice were notified and last night they searched the city for the runaways. The girls are said to be pretty and of a lively

GRANT AND CUBA.

Fish's Diary Shows How the General Stood on the Question.

Albany, N. Y., March 15 .- Speaker talked today in regard to Senator Sher-man's recent declarations concerning a conflict of opinion over Cuban affairs between President Grant and the then secretween President Grant and the then settle tary to state. On the authority of his father's private papers the speaker said that President Grant had at one time, under the circumstances of a pending negotiation the circumstances of a pending negociation at Madrid, been inclined to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, but on June 13, 1879, the opinion of the president and the cabinet was unanimous that there was no fact to justify a declaration of belligerency, and that the satisfaction of the president with the Cuban policy of his administra-tion and its effect on the country and the republican party found expression a few weeks later in thanks to the secretary of state for whatever share in it may have een due to his wisdom and judgment. During his eight years' service in the state department Mr. Fish kept, chiefly as a reference record for his own eyes, a diary containing a minute of important transac-tions of his conversations with the presi-dent, members of the cabinet, senators and other leading public men, in regard to the more prominent questions with which he had to deal. From May 31 to June 13, 1870, the date of President Grant's special mes sage to congress on Cuban belligerency, the entries in the diary are many and very full in regard to the origin, preparation and final completion of that special message. Some of these entries have a peculiar inter-est in the light of recent events.

Under date of February 19, 1870, there is a suggestion of a rift in the unity of the republican party in defense of that policy, respecting foreign affairs, which policy the president had announced in his annual mes-sage of the previous December. The entry is as follows: "Called this morning (by appointment) to

see Senator John Sherman on the subject of the 'unit of coirage.' After conversing on that question, I referred to his resolution introduced in the senate and his speech in favor of recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, and asked if he had recently examined the treaty with Spain of 1795. He said he had not and was not aware of the exstence of such a treaty. I referred to its or search. He admitted that he had not examined the subject closely, but said there is a good deal of excitament in the country on the subject. I advised him, is connection with the passing of his resolution of

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belligerency, to prepare bills for the increase of the public debt and to meet the increased appropriation which will be nec-essary for the army, navy, etc."

On June 12th, there is this entry: "Stay at home and prepare a message on the Cuban belligerency question, to be submitted for the president's consideration in case he agrees to send one. He has not yet returned from his fishing ex-

Speaker Fish said that the original craft of the message with its many erasures and interlineations, is all in Mr. Fish's own hand. The message sent to congress and

printed as executive document No. 39 is verbatim as in that draft cown to the following paragraph near the end:

"There is not a defacto government in the island of Cuba sufficient to execute law and maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the connection to Spanish rule on press the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been invaded." Senator Cameron, in the recent minority report of the senate committee on foreign relations, alluded to a rumor of a belliger ency proclamation having been signed by President Grant. It is true that in the summer of 1868, and while the proffer of mediation suggested to the president by Mr. Paul S. Forbes, as coming from General Prim, was pending at Madrid, the state department had on the request of the president prepared and sent to him a draft

of a proclamation of belligerency. On the 10th of July, 1870, in a convention in which Mr. Fish had expressed to the president his desire to retire from the office which he had accepted on the understand-ing that he was to hold it only till the president could perfect other plans in re-gard to it, Mr. Fish was strongly urged by the president to remain through his term, and assured him that his "course was not only entirely satisfactory to him, but gave satisfaction and confidence to the country." These are the words of the diary on this subject: "The president said: 'Without referring to instances, on two important occasions, at least, your steadiness and wisdom have kept me from mistakes into which I should have fallen On one of these occasions you led me to against my judgment at the time, you almost forced me, in the matter of signmost forced me, in the matter of signing the late Cuban message. I now see how right it was and I desire most sincerely to thank you. The measure was right and the whole country acquiesces in it. He repeated that he wished to thank me especially for those two occasions. They were, one, preventing the issuing last August and September of the proclamation of Cuban beiligerency which he had signed, and which he wrote me a note instructing me to sign, which I did, and to issue, which I did not; and second, the Cuban message of the 13th of June." ban message of the 13th of June."

Menelik's Fierce Warriors.

Menelik's Fierce Warriors.

From an Exchange.
The followers of Menelek, king of Shoa, while not so large as the fierce Zulus of the scuth, are about the toughest warriors in the world. They do not know physical fear. I have seen a man jab a burnt stick several inches in his flesh without wincing, declares a writer in The New York Press. This apparent insensibility to pain is accompanied with a refigious frenzy in battle that renders the soldiers unconscious of bodity harm. They have no fear of death and their happiness is to kill.

Professor of International Law. Washington, March 15.-The trustees the Columbian university at Washington the Columbian university at Washington have appointed Dr. Lee David Lodge to be professor of international law in the law school of the university. This important chair was formerly held by Mr. Wharton, the prominent authority on international law, and afterwards by President Welling. Since the latter's decease the chair has been vacant. Dr. Lodge is the head of the department of political philosophy in the university.

Old Oscar Pepper per drink at the Spencer, 12 Walter dollar per quart. TO RENT.

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When you consider that 75 per cent of those who have defective eyesight have some amount of astigmatism, at least 40 per cent have two odd eyes, it will at once be apparent to any one that they should have their sight tested by some competent opthalmic optician. Delkin employs a graduate optician. Examination free.

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A BUSINESS CHANGE-This is to certify

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Our Method Never Fails To Cure. All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call op or write to Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.



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Death Claim No. 4. Barnesville, Ga., Mar. 10, 1896.

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life ASsociation, Atlanta, Ga: Gentlemen-In acknowledging receipt of check for \$2,000, and return of the Guarantee Fund deposit, amounting to

\$24.00, on Insurance Policy No. 1240, in your association, held by C. C. Holmes, deceased, I can but appreciate the speedy settlement. Payment was made in full three days after proof of loss was furnished the association.

Yours truly, J. G. HOLMES, Guardian for Bessie Gray Holmes.

Twenty and one-half months old. About 8,500,000 insurance written.

Agents that can give satisfactory reference can secure profitable contracts. Address Craig Cofield, general manager, 541-543 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

HE SLEW HUNDREDS

Fearful Slaughter Wrought by Lamar Fontaine.

MODEST MAN WITH A RECORD

The Best Marksman in Either Army Engaged in the Late War-He Bore a Charmed Life.

From The Memphis Scinitar.

Following the peaceful and monotonous vocations of a planter and a man of letters in the secluded hamlet of Lyon, in Coahoma county, Mississippi, not far from Memphis, lives the most lestructive and sanguinary warrior, single handed, that the world ever saw, and who in his declining days, devotes himself to the muses and from time to time contributes to the daily and periodical press literary articles of such fine merit as no one would credit to a man who carries the scars of sixty-seven builets and has slain so many fellow creatures that he cannot make even an approximate estimate of the number thereof.

marquis of Lothian, in his history of the war of secession, published several years ago, being conversant with many incidents in the life of Fontaine, says in effect that none of the historical or traditional heroes of the chivalric ages, no soldier the world has ever known whose deeds of valor have come down in story, song or fable, can hold a place alongside this man in the qualities of bravery, perseverance or devotion to duty; and the marquis laments that the confederate states produced no poet or biographer capable of embalming the memory of this nineteenth century warrior.

Stated briefly, Fontaine's record was this: He began as chief of scouts and courier for General Stonewall Jackson. He served in the same capacity with Generals Stuart and Johnson and briefly with Lee. He took part in twenty-seven pitched battles, fifty-seven skirmishes and over a hundred individual skirmishes in which blood was shed. Although he was but a private in the ranks he was once entrusted with a carte blanche order on the treasury of the confederate states. He was known in all branches of the confederate service as the best marksman with rifle or revolver in either army. He was wounded sixtyseven times, and thirteen times his lungs were pierced. Five times in the course of the war he was reported in the dis-patches as dead. On two occasions he was able, with the aid of misters, to look into apertures in his flesh and watch the beatings of his heart. These statements might appear fabulous and altogether incredulous but for the fact that the man is well known by all the veterans in these parts, who fully vouch for all these details and aver further that if Fontaine were not so modest his own recital of his career would seem even more remarkable.

Lamar Fontaine bears in his veins the best blood in the south. He is of the same family as Senator and Associate Justice Lamar, who died a couple of years ago while occupying a seat on the supreme

The writer met Fontaine in Memphis this week. He had come up to attend a gathering of the local confederate veter-ans' post and to read a paper commendatory of the southern battle abbey project He is active and sprightly and seems good for another quarter of a century at least, nothwithstanding his body is so badly scarred that scarcely a patch of the or-iginal skin is visible. He is under the average stature, wears a jaunty costume, the most conspicuous features of which are a broad-brimmed hat and a short jacket. He talks entertainingly and evinces unusual erudition on all topics of up-to-date interest, but is not at all loquacious con-cerning h.s personal adventures. All efforts to draw him out along that line were quite barren of results. However, some extraordinary admissions were made in the course of an extended conversation. "Have you any idea of the number of men you have killed in the course of your

ar career?" he was asked.
"I could make no estimate. But on one occasion I shot sixty men in sixty minutes, and the record was kept and is vouched for by General R. E. Lee himself." Fontaine was induced to narrate the cir-

cumstances of this slaughter.
"It occurred at Waterloo bridge, near Warrenton Springs, on the Rappahannock, in August, 1862," said he. "That was about the first time I ever met General Lee, though I had often seen him before and knew him by sight. I was then acting as courier for General Jackson, who, it seems, had been telling General Lee about my skill with the rifle. On this day I carried Jackson. When I had performed my duty General Lee expressed a desire to see if what he had heard about my ability as a marksman was true. I told him I would do my best to demonstrate it. Over across the valley was a ridge upon which was stationed a federal battery that was pouring shot could be loaded and discharged. Drawing forth and opening his watch General Lec ordered me to proceed. I began to shoot.

"I would say, 'Now I'll shoot No. 3 on gun No. 1,' and the man would drop at the erack of my rifle; 'Now No. 1 on gun 4,' and that man would drop. And so the work continued. As fast as a man on the battery fell another would take his place. Finally General Lee closed his watch. 'That will do,' said he. 'Sixty men in sixty minutes is your record.'

a later occasion when we met General Lee asked me if my conscience did not " 'What for?' said I

"Because of the people you have killed."
"General," said I, 'does your conscience trouble you when you kill a rattlesnake?"
"Why de Westernake." "'Why do you ask that?' he replied, with that peculiar smile everybody noticed about Because,' I answered, 'when I enlisted

for the war I made up my mind that it was my duty to kill every federal soldier I could, and I kill federal soldiers from the same sense of duty that you would kill a rattlesnake." Fontaine was asked now he acquired such

fine skill in the use of firearms.

"Among the Indians in Texas," he replied. "When I was a small boy I settled with my parents in that state. Later 1 hirteen years I never saw the face of a white man.

Beyond doubt the most remarkable feat accomplished by Fontaine from the point of view of the historian was the carrying of dispatches and caps into the city of Vicksburg when that city was invested by the federals. At that time Memphis was in he hands of the enemy, and Fontaine, acting as a spy and under disguise, had been in this city for a month or so, pick-ing up what information he could for the benefit of General Joseph E. Johnston, who had his headquarters at Jackson, Miss. One day there came a summons for him to report to General Johnston at once. Simultaneously the federals in this city got knowledge of Fontaine's orders and of his presence here. The desire to capture such a dangerous spy and redoubtable confederate sharpshooter became so intense that a reward of \$20,000 was offered for him, dead or alive, and troops were dispatched to cover all the roads leading southward, to

intercept his progress. But he avoided them and reported on time to his general at Jackson for orders.

The orders were that he was to carry dispatches and 40,000 musket caps through the federal lines and into the city of Vicksburg. The appaling difficulty of this untertaking may be judged from the fact that Viksburg was beleagued by 75,000 federals under General Ulysses S. Grant; all the approaches to that city were control-

led and guarded by the federals, and there was a reward of \$20,000 for the head of Fon-

But this courier understood the uses of discretion as well as the necessity for val-cr. He set out on his journey. He avoided all thoroughfares. In complete disguise and all thoroughfares. In complete disguise and under cover of darkness he passed through the federal lines, and was about to make a run for the confederate outposts, when he found himself in a clump of brushwood, confronted by a half dozen soldiers, who appeared to know who he was, for on sight they opened fire on him. He rushed into their midst, revolver in each hand, and four of the enemy fell dead before his unerring aim. The other two fled and the spyran into the city. When he presented himran into the city. When he presented him-self before the officer in command, his dis-patches and musket caps intact, it was found that he had on his body the marks of seventeen bullets. This adventure is well

authenticated.

As to the numerous "fatalities" in which Fontaine appeared as the central figure, some of them had their ludicrous side. John Esten Cooke, the writer of a very popular series of confederate historical novels, was a companion of Fontaine's dur-ing the war and used him, under various names, as a character in his novels. In "Mohun" Fontaine is sketched in the character of Night Hawk, In "Surry of Eagle's Nest" he is given the name of Farley. Curiously enough, the novelist, in this last named work, states as a historical fact that Fontaine was killed at Peters-burg, which proves only that Fontaine was such a skillful actor as to deceive his clos-

est friends in his mortuary role.
"It is true, though," explained he to the writer, "that at Petersburg I was wounded in a hot skirmish engagement, and being unable to run away I simulated a corpse when the federals overran the ground on which I lay. When it was learned in my company that I was dead, one of the offi-cers sent off at once for a coffin in which to bury me. About the time the coffin arrived in camp I showed up, too. That in-terferred materially with the funeral. But next day, in the course of a general engagement, the officer who had displayed such friendliness for me received a fatal wound, and the remains of the poor man were sent home in the coffin he had ordered

It was in the course of his mission to Vicksburg that Fontaine was honored with unlimited credit upon the treasury of the confederacy. It was in the shape of an or-der signed by T. O. Mims, the chief quartermaster of the war department, and was worded thus: "The confederate states treasurer will honor any draft presented him signed by Lamar Fontaine." in all the history of civilized warfare no such credit and confidence was ever before eposed in a private soldier.

Unparalleled as has been this man's accomplishments in deeds of daring, he has not failed to win laurels in the fairer fields of literature. He is a regular and popular writer of war sketches, and a recent bur-lesque article on the Venezuelan controversy in which he undertook to express the patriotism of the confederate veteran to ward the stars and stripes evoked a halfcolumn editorial from The London Times But as a writer he is more widely known by the poem, "Quiet Along the Potomac." While the credit for this composition has been claimed by several others and public-ly accorded to a few, those who are aware of Fontaine's claim and the indisputable evidence upon which it rests no longer entertain any doubt about his good title to the authorship. Certainly, though he largely self-educated, he is a master of graceful English, and his ability to compose such a peem is unquestionable.

FARM FIT FOR A KING.

Secretary Morton Admires the Millionaire's Estate at Biltmore, N. C.

Washington, March 15 .- Secretary Morton returned Friday from Biltmore, N. C., where he has been spending a week or so investigating the famous estate of George Vanderbilt, and he told his colleagues at the cabinet meeting Friday that there was nothing in the world owned by sovereign or subject that will compare with it either as a residence or an object lesson in the agricultural arts.

"It is the grandest idea," said Mr. Morton today, "that young Mr. Vanderbilt is trying to carry out. It is unique, and none but a man of his enormous wealth could undertake it. Few kings have either funds or the good of their people at heart sufficient to conceive and carry out what Mr. Vanderbilt has successfully demonstrated. I to invest, but it is one of the grandest undertakings that individual enterprise ever attempted, and I understand that it is the to the public when he can no longer enjoy

"There are 90,000 acres in the estate, and every inch of it may be said to be under scientific cultivation, embracing every branch of the vegetable kingdom. Combined with this he has the most perfect system of roadways I have ever seen, and pavement without going off his estate. As an exhibition of landscape gardening it is without equal. Frederick Law Olmstead has had charge of that branch of the work, and the late Mr. Hunt was the architect of all the buildings, which for their several uses surpass any that exist on earth. There is no palace in Europe that can equal Mr. Vanderbilt's villa for elegance, comfort and convenience, and he is gathering there a collection of works of art that would make it famous if it had no other attraction. His stables, his barns his dairies, his propagating houses, hi henneries and other features of his establishment are all on the same grand scale. He has undertaken to furnish the highest possible example of the science of food culture in every one of its branches. He has employed the best men he can find to take charge of his experiments, and pays them salaries that are commensurate with their services. There are Germans and Frenchmen, Italians and Fnglishmen, as well as Americans employed. The foreigners are usually men of nigh professional reputations who are attached to universities in the old world and spend their vacations, three, four or six months, on Mr. Vanderbilt's estate looking after their respective departments. While the work has not yet been carried far enough to show results, the possibilities of usefulness offered by Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprise

are unlimited.
"I consider his work there just as im portant to the agricultural interests of this country as the department of agriculture at Washington. He employs more men than I have under my charge, and I think he is spending more money every year than congress appropriates for this department, although I do not know his figures. He has nearly a thousand names on his pay roll and we have about 700. His men are promoted for efficiency according to the most practical civil service rules. If a man who is employed at a dollar day to shovel dirt shows that he is capabl of something better his work and his wages are both advanced, and the same rule applies to everybody on the estate. "If there were nothing else to be accom-plished, Mr. Vanderbilt is at least building up an educational institution that will fur nish scientific farmers and teachers for the instruction of the rest of mankind, and I bilt for having given us a grandson who

vote his wealth to afford the public such valuable object lessons in art, architecture, agriculture, forestry, viticulture, dairying, roadmaking and other useful sciences. "The people down there talk about the enormous amount of money that Mr. Vanderbilt is investing to gratify his taste and pride, to provide luxuries for his appetite and magnificent displays to flatter his vanity, but the poor creatures do rot comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of his ambition. Their vision is not broad

has the brains and the benevolence to de-

Patrick's

"Erin Go Bragh."

We have five thousand Shamrock Leaves which will be given away to all who care to wear Ireland's national emblem on Saint Patrick's Day.

"Ireland Forever."





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Several state rights for sale Can be seen
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ATLANTA, GA

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS. Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

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is developing, and while they imagine that it is all due to selfishness he is a great benefactor working for them. They talk about the land being worn out down there in North Carolina. It's the people. The land is all right if brains and energy were applied to its cultivation."

Medical Science in Persia.

From Outing for March.
The squalid, shabby appearance of Shiraz is not improved by the dilapidated ramparts of dry mud which surround it. Its very ruins are evidence of the apathy reigning among its degenerate inhabitants. Incessant earthquakes have destroyed whole streets of houses, but no one takes the trouble to rebuild them, and

the population was once nearly double what it is now-40,000.

The climate of Shiraz is delicious, but dangerous. To a new-comer the air feels dry, pure and exhilarating; but Shiraz is really such a hot-bed of disease that it has been christened the 'Fever Box.' The dreaded Shiraz fever, which has proved fatal to so many Europeans, to say nothing of natives, is a result of the miasma arising from the surrounding plains after annual inundation. Medical science is at a very low ebb in Persia; purging and bleeding are the two remedies most restorted to by the native pakim. I these fail, a dervish is called in and writes out charms or forms of prayer on bits of paper, which are rolled up and swallowed like pills. Persian surgery is, I am told, not much better. In cases of amputation the limb is simply hacked off by repeated blows of a heavy chopper. In the case of fingers and toes a razor is used, the wound being dipped into boiling off or pitch immediately after the operation.

Drive out the impurities from your blood with Hood's Sarsaparfila and thus avoid that tired, languid feeling and even serious

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Extra dinner Vignaux's. Strawberries

Sam Jones Meetings

The Southern Railway Company has arranged for its train No. 20, on the Atlanta and Fort Valley line, to leave Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon during the continuance of the Rev. Sam Jones meeting, for the accommodation along the line of this road of its patrons. This train will leave on its present schedule, 4 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays. leave on its present schem., except on Sundays.

mar14-2t

PERSONAL. C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Old and New School Books Bought, sold or exchanged at John Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Sam Jones Meetings.

The Southern Railway Company has arranged for its train, No. 29, on the Atlanta and Fort Valley line, to leave Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon during the continuance of the Rev. Sam Jones meeting, for the accommodation along the line of this road of its patrons. This train will leave on its present schedule, 4 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays.

Old School Books Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's. 33 Marietta street. sep 1-tf. Second-Hand School Books At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 3 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Canadian Club 10c per drink at the Spencer, 12 Walton, mch15-1w

Extra dinner Viznaux's. Strawberries and cream, 25c.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending March 14,

Persons asking for these letters please say advertised and give date.
One cent must be paid for each advertised letter. Gentlemen's List.

Gentlemen's List.

A—Chainey Amly, George Ayliffe, J C Austin, H E Arlington, Lucius Allen.

B—A J Burns, C W B Bentley, Jack Bones, J E Brown, J C Butier, John Bryan, Jessie Bell, J R Black, G W Burns (two letters), Grant Branch, Frank Bassett, S D Benfield, W F Busbin, W Jack Bullock, William Batson, L E Brown, M Branch, M B Batty.

C—Thomas C Clark, Queinn Calloway, R W Cook, J W Cooffer, J W Crow, Luch Carr, Rona Creswell, E J Conley & Co, H D Crane, Clarence C Cook, A B Chapman, A A Carroft.

D—Dr W H D.lichey, F F Duke.

F—O P Floyd, Leiand Frierson, J W Franks (two letters), J L Flemming, Charlie Flood, Antonio Frille, A C Fowler.

G—Rev Z Grenell, Louis Groze, M C Garner, John E Glattes, J N Gambiell, Geo I Green, George Gleen.

H—Ambrose J Holly MD, Joseph Harris, E H Hill, Frank Houston, C Hampton, Alex J Howell, Albert Howarfd, Arthur Hirst, Andrew Hayes (col.), W B Henderson, W B Hawes, T H Hardmon, S A Handley, R W Hunt, L M Heron.

J—Harvey Joiner, Rev G N Johnson, S B Jones, S Johnethis, R M Johnson, James Jones.

L—Kev Little, 120 Loyd, John H Lenard,

B Jones, S Johnethis, R M Johnson, James Jones.

L-Rev Little, 120 Loyd, John H Lenard, M V Latt.n, T J Levayes.

M-J T Mayard, J.m McKeese, Mose Mc-Milion, S J McCracken, Tom McMillian, W N McClendon, William McKnight, Bud Mitchael, Isaac Marin, George G McNamara, W L Marshall, Honorton Motes.

N-Henry Q Nichols.

P-W N Pates, Robert Powell, J K Park Jr, Jal C Preston, D C Patterson.

R-Frank Randolph (two letters), Charlie Ruden, Mr and Mrs Olive Robertson, T B Rosser, Julian Ray, George R Rankin.

S-Ernest Sutton, F E Simpson (two letters), W M Smith M D, Johnnie Smith, M H Schonman, Louis Henry Stephens, M V Sattin, Louise Sheffield, Dr B J Stanley, I P Sheley, H G Starkey.

T-M C Tucker, Thomas Taylor, Dr. Tucker, 64 Inman building, Harry M Thomas, J W Todd.

U-W A Urguhart.

W-C S Wright, Franc's Walls, G H Walker, H F Williams, Henry Walker, J F Wain, John Wilson, Jimmie Williams, Percy Wayman, Pete Willington, Sebron R Washington, Walter Wood, Thomas Wright, B T White, Hharley Watson, Bennie Wilbon, T R Walton.

Y-Robert Young, Louis Young.

Ladies' List

A-Miss Pearle Akens.
B-Bessie F Bayton, Mrs O U Brooks,
Mrs Carrie Benning (two letters), Mrs M
A Bartles, Miss Sallie Bradfield, Miss Nellie
Boynton, Miss Julia Burse, Mrs Lulah

Beardon.
C—Mrs Blanche Carsey, Mrs Matilda
Crawford, Mrs Nedy Campe, Mrs W M
Crawford, Mrs Nedy Campe, Mrs W M
Carture, M.ss Bettie Cooks, Mrs Eugenia
Carture, M.ss Glennie Cameran, Miss Jennie E Cook.
D—Lula Davis, Miss Hannah Dudley.
E—Mrs Dalsey Ellison, Miss Ella Edwood (col).

E-Mrs Dalsey Ellison, Miss Ella Edwood (col).
F-Mrs Lou Ford, 225 Hays street, Miss Nana Fuson.
G-Mrss Mahalie and L'Ilie Guthrie, Miss Lula Gunner, Miss Maud O Green.
H-Miss Bell Hannan, Miss Edy Lou Holiday, Mrs Harriet Howard, Mrs Alavan Hunt (two letters), Miss Annie Hills, Miss Rebecca C Homblin, Mrs Ruffe Hamilton.
J-Mrs Eliza Jourdan, Miss Zoda Jackson, Miss Flourine Johnson, Mrs Jannie Jackson, Miss Flourine Johnson, Mrs Jannie Jackson, Miss Fannie Kitchens, Miss Octavia Ketter. Kecter. L-Miss Florence Lymon, Miss Florence M-Miss Ella McEiroy, Miss Nancy More-land, Miss Wiliye McGuire, Miss M I. Merry, Mrs Meida eadows, Miss N C Menobb, Miss Angle McLean, Miss Eller

N-Victoria Nolly.

O-Mrs Blanch Overton.
P-Miss Phebe Potts, Mrs Susan Pinson,
Mrs Annie Parks.

R-Mrs Hattie Russell, Mrs M B Rollin,
Mrs Dora Robinson.
S-Miss Fannie Self, Mrs O W Smith,
Miss Lora M Soule, Mrs A W Star, Miss
Scoffield, corner Hunter and Pryor, Miss
Maggie Stiliwell, Mrs C W Secan, Mrs S
Stones, Mrs Mary Smpson, Miss Sarah
S.mmons, Mrs Stnley, Mrs Agnes S
Stevenson, Miss Annie Sanctons.
T-Mrs M E Tripp, Mrs Lo Treds, Miss
Gussie Turner,
V-Miss Virging A Vandeele Jussie Turner. V-Miss Virginia A Vandenlas, Miss Ellen Veal.
W-Miss Limore Whalley, M'ss Laura
Wilkie (col), Louise Williams, Miss Azolie

-Victoria Nolly.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

Messrs Ricklands Flint Glass Co., Atlanta Advertising Association, Chalbone Institute, Fulton & Smith, The N A Mercantific Company three letters), Young, Creighton & Diggs, Cherokee Nursery Company, The B & H Co, 510 Norcross building.

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price that will surely interest an investor
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SIX-ROOM house, water and gas, near
Baltimore block, \$3,50).
TRINITY AVENUE, junction of Fair
street, new 8-room, two-story house,
block of state capitol, for only \$6,500.
WEST PEACHTREE LOT, near junction
of Peachtree, for just \$3,600.
NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, every convenience, south side, \$3,000; easy terms.
CAPITOL AVENUE—Six-room house,
east front, one-half block of state capitol,
for only \$5,000.

ast front, one-half block of state capitol, for only \$5,000.

MONEY TO LOAN at 7 and 8 per cent, ive years—office 409 Equitable building;

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Good farm to exchange for city or suburban property or stock of goods; will assume some incumbrance.

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8-r. h., Washington, new and modern; will take vacant lot as part pay, \$5,000.

3 2-room houses, near West Fair street, big bargain, \$500.

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Have you any real good bargains that are paying good interest? If so jist them with us. We have the buyers.

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Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree St.

\$2,750 buys nice home of 7 rooms; pretty, lot, on Angier avenue. This place is comparatively new, is in an elegant neighborhood and has been listed on our books at \$4,500. An unprecedented opportunity of obtaining a nice home at a sacrifice. Call at our office and get full particulars. \$2,000 cash and \$48 per month for about 77 months without interest buys the nicest arranged and best built home in the city for double the money. Every convenience and improvement. Money was not spared in its construction. The lot is a corner, 50x140, on Georgia avenue, in an A No. 1 neighborhood. If you are looking for a home this will please you.

\$2,000 buys good 6-room house nicely finished and 8 acres of very productive land fronting 500 feet on Peachtree road, near Peachtree Park. There is a good spring and springhouse, and fish pond on this place. Very convenient to railroad, and is an ideal country home. Can be driven easily in an hour.

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9-r. h., Forest avenue...
8-r. h., Piedmont avenue...
8-r. h., Peachtree street
8-r. h., Gilmer street...
8-r. h., East Pine street...
8-r. h., East Ellis street...
7-r. h., Capitol avenue...
7-r. h., Georgia avenue...
6-r. h., East Harris street...

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\$3,600—Splendid 9-room, 2-story house on fine paved street; in block and a half of Peachtree, and in easy walking distance. Exceptional bargain.

\$2,200—Nice 4-room cottage and fine large lot; in half block of Peachtree.

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\$2,500—Beautiful lot on Piedmont avenue.

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\$2,500—Fine rent-paying property; close in; good paved street; renting for \$30 per month—over 14 per cent!

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We will sell the cheapest lot ever offered on Jackson street, large and deep lot. A special bargain on South Pryor-

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On the first Tuesday in April we will sell, at the courthouse, the Cheney estate. Plats out soon. This is large estate.

Lovely home, West Pine street, Must sell. J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

VOL. CHAPLAI

Said He Didn't

STATE MIL Committee Ap

A MASS MEETIN

Probably Be Frankfort, K than four hur Kentucky in square, keeping not a constituti for United Stat without disorde

one vote was ca Democrats and and the unders other ballot be morrow. But the day sensational in senate chambe nunciation of the democrats the capitol. Sei or of usurpation adopted that of and five others

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In the house condemning presented and lain refused Sommers, of pass the line nel Jack Ching ed back. An in was held in jammed with ed the mayor Stree The streets o'clock and ev

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> scene was i publican, ser governor's a crat, offered executive. agreed to v The first following : Bronson: "Whereas, Kentucky, order out t command o take posses grounds at has caused general as zens of the day and at

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Communica Bronson bitter spee